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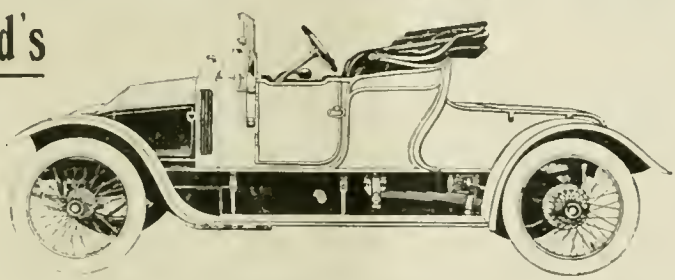

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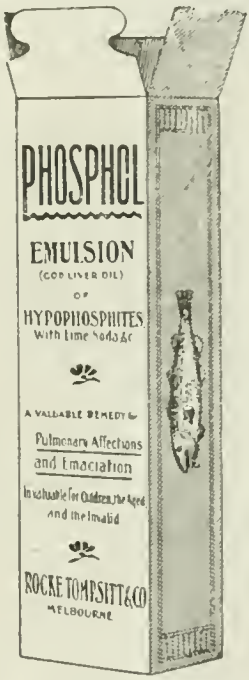

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No. 320. AUGUST 20TH, 1912. Vol. XXVII.

ENGLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

London, July 7, 1912.

NAMES OF POISONS.

The publication of the names of poisons in the newspaper press in connection with cases of suicide has, it is thought, a tendency to suggest the use of the poisons named to criminals and persons of suicidal intent. According to recent American advices the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, at its last convention, passed a resolution recommending the members of the Association to request the proprietors of newspapers in their vicinity to omit in future the publication of these details. The resolution was sent to the various pharmaceutical societies, colleges of pharmacy, and other organisations for consideration, and was, in a number of instances, endorsed. The N.W.D.A. is further pursuing the matter, and has received a letter stating that the general manager of the Associated Press is in full sympathy with the idea, and, in spite of the fact that he depends upon thousands of correspondents, he has undertaken to do what he can to bring them into line. The *Pharmaceutical Journal* considers the idea a good one, and suggests that it might be discussed with advantage by pharmaceutical organisations generally.

CHLORIDE OF LIME NOT A DRUG.

Benjamin Thatcher, chemist and druggist, Anstey, was proceeded against at the Lancashire County Court on June 22, with having sold chloride of lime not of the nature, substance, and quality demanded by the purcha er. The prosecution was by the police. Mr. Thatcher was defended by Mr. C. H. Kirby, on behalf of the Chemists' Defence Association. For the prosecution, it was stated that, according to the B.P. chlorinated lime should contain 33 per cent. of available chlorine. The quantity in this case was only 10 per cent. Evidence as to purchase and analysis having been given, Mr. Kirby cross-examined Dr. Dyer, public analyst, at considerable length and showed that the British Pharmaceutical Codex possessed no statutory authority, and because it set out that chloride of lime should contain 33 per cent. of available chlorine, there was no compulsion on any one to accept that standard. As a matter of fact, the name, chloride of lime, was purposely omitted from the B.P. Evidence was given to show that chloride of lime and chlorinated lime were two distinct articles. The name chloride of lime was used by the public to indicate a commercial article and not a medicinal product. A packet of "Bleacho" was handed by Mr. Kirby to Dr. Dyer, who admitted that it would bleach and was a powder, yet it was not chloride of lime nor chlorinated lime. There were many articles mentioned in the B.P. purchased by the public for other than medicinal use, such as soft soap, turpentine, beeswax, cotton-wool, pepper, etc., but a pharmacist was not obliged to apply only B.P. standards to these articles. The Bench, after a short retirement, dismissed the case, on the ground that the article was not a drug

RESTRICTING THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

According to the *British and Colonial Druggist*, the resolutions passed at the International Congress at the Hague for the suppression of the illegitimate use of opium and other narcotics, are to be given practical effect by the United States Government, under whose direction Parliamentary Bills have been drafted for submission to the State legislatures. The following Bill has also been introduced into the Federal House of Representatives:—

Every person who imports, exports, produces, or manufactures opium, morphia, coca leaves, cocaine, chloral, cannabis, their salts, derivatives, or preparations, and every person who further manufactures, compounds, deals in, or distributes the aforesaid drugs, their salts, derivatives, or preparations, shall register with the collector of internal revenue of the district his name or style, place of residence, and place where such business is to be carried on, and shall pay a special tax at the rate of 50 dols. per annum, and every retailer or retail manufacturer shall pay a special tax at the rate of 10 dols. per annum.

There shall be levied upon all of the aforesaid original drugs, to wit, opium, chloral, cannabis and coca leaves now held by any such person, or hereafter produced or received, an internal revenue tax of 5 cents per lb. or fraction of a pound on opium, chloral and cannabis and ¼ cent per lb. or fraction of a pound on coca leaves, and the said taxes shall be paid by affixing to each package containing such original drugs, before removal of the same from a Customs warehouse, their place of manufacture or storage, and before being offered for sale, an engraved stamp.

Every person importing, exporting, manufacturing, re-manufacturing, compounding or offering for sale any such drugs, their salts, derivatives, or preparations shall keep such books, render returns, and give such bonds as may be specified.

It shall be unlawful for any person to send or transport in inter-State commerce any of the aforesaid drugs to any person other than a person who has registered and paid the special tax as required by section 1 of this Act, or for any person to receive, in inter-State commerce, any of the aforesaid drugs, other than a person who is registered and has paid the special tax required.

Under regulations, and upon the filing of notices, entries and bonds prescribed, any of the aforesaid drugs may be removed from a Customs warehouse or from the place of manufacture or storage for export, free of the revenue taxes imposed.

Any person who purchases, receives, or sells, transfers or gives away any of the aforesaid drugs, on which the taxes have

not been paid or to which the labels or marks imposed have not been affixed, or who violates or fails to comply with any of the requirements of this Act, or any regulations issued thereunder shall, on conviction, be fined not less than 500 nor more than 5,000 dols., or be imprisoned for not less than one year nor more than five years or may be both fined and imprisoned.

In the original draft Bill there was a clause exempting preparations containing not more than 1 gr. of opium, or ¼ gr. of morphine, or ¼ gr. of heroin, etc., in 1 fl. oz. The manufacturers and druggists asked that the exemption be increased to 2 grs. of opium, etc. No agreement was arrived at with the Government on the question, and in the meantime, the clause was eliminated from the Bill. Separate Bills have also been tabled, imposing a tax of 200 dollars per pound on smoking opium *manufactured* in the United States; and forbidding any person to *export* any opium or cocaine, or any salt, derivative or preparation of opium or cocaine, to any country which prohibits their entry, or to any country which regulates their entry: provided, that opium or cocaine, and salts, derivatives or preparations thereof, except smoking opium or opium prepared for smoking, the exportation of which is absolutely prohibited, may be exported to countries regulating their entry if and when the exporter conforms to the regulations issued by such country so regulating the importation of the aforesaid drugs.

ALLEGED SUPPLY OF NOXIOUS DRUG.

At the Staffordshire Quarter Sessions, on June 25, Thomas Ottley, chemist and druggist, Burton-on-Trent, was charged with supplying a noxious drug to females with unlawful intent. The case arose out of a purchase made on behalf of the police, and it was stated that defendant told the purchaser that there was a great risk in taking the powders, which he labelled "poison." The woman who purchased the powders admitted that she had no intention of taking them, and that she told defendant falsehoods. Dr. Doeherty stated that the drug supplied was colocynth. He would not give plain colocynth to a woman in a certain condition under any consideration whatever. Defendant denied that the powder was noxious—it was not pure colocynth. Mr. Sylvester, public analyst, deposed that one powder analysed contained a small amount of starch, 37 per cent. of French chalk, 50 per cent. of colocynth, and the remainder citrate of magnesia. In a second powder there were about 3½ grains of colocynth out of 6 grains. Defendant stated that the woman who purchased the powders told him she had a cold, and he treated her for that and for her head. The poison label was to prevent children touching the powder. A verdict of "Not Guilty" was returned, and defendant was discharged.

GREGORY'S POWDER.

Mr. Horace Ridley, chemist and druggist, Risborough, was charged, at the County Court, on June 20, with having sold Gregory's Powder, containing 25 to 20 per cent. of magnesium carbonate. Mr. Kirby (solicitor to the Chemists' Defence Association Ltd.) appeared for the defendant, who gave evidence that he made the powder strictly according to the B.P. He also pointed out that the powder readily absorbed moisture and carbonic acid gas from the air, and that this alone accounted for the presence of carbonate in the powder. Mr. Palmer, chemist and druggist, confirmed defendant's evidence as to the liability of the powder carbonating. Mr. Kirby submitted that the High Court decision in Hudson v. Bridge, in reference to changes in the constitution of B.P. articles after they were made. He contended that Gregory's Powder came within the scope of this decision. The magistrates dismissed the summons.

PAREGORIC WITHOUT OPIUM.

At the Bootle Police Court, on June 10, Thomas Hull, described as a dispenser, was summoned at the instance of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, for unlawfully selling a liquid contained in a bottle as paregoric, the same not being paregoric, and with falsely labelling it as such, in contravention of the Merchandise Marks Act. The evidence disclosed that an agent of the Society went to defendant's shop and purchased one ounce of olive oil. He also asked for some white precipitate, but this was refused on the ground that poisons were not sold. The agent then asked for three pennyworth of paregoric, and was served

with a liquid which was put in a bottle with a blank label. Defendant's daughter sold the article and wrote the word "Paregoric" on the label. The liquid sold as paregoric was analysed and found to contain no opium, which, according to the B.P. was the chief ingredient in paregoric. Defendant replied that he sold the article without opium in order to avoid liability under the Poisons and Pharmacy Act. The Bench imposed a fine of 20s. with costs, on the first information, and ordered him to pay costs on the second and also the analyst's fee.

LACTO-BACILLINE.

On June 13 and 17, the Court of Appeal had under consideration the question of allowing the registration of the word Lacto-Bacilline as a trade mark. The case came up on an appeal from the judgment of Mr. Justice Joyce. It was opposed by several traders on the ground that it was not an invented word, and that it had been used for years to designate other goods of a similar nature. The Master of the Rolls said that nothing had been brought forward to show that Lacto-Bacilline was used as a common scientific term by scientific men. Nobody had been brought forward who had ever made and sold Lacto-Bacilline in addition to the applicants. What the appellants said was that Lacto-Bacilline was an invented word, and he had heard nothing to suggest that it was not an invented word. That distinctive word had been used for years. Then it had been said on the other side that this word had a direct reference to the character of the goods. In his opinion, that was not so. He had looked at the evidence, and could find nothing to shake the statement that Lacto-Bacilline was not, at the date of the application, a name which had become used by the public in such a way as to deprive the appellants of their right to register the word as a trade-mark. He had great respect for the learned judge, but he thought that his decision was wrong. Having regard to the evidence which has been given in this case, he was led to say that the appellants were entitled to have the word registered as a trade-mark. The appeal must be allowed, and the judgment of the court below reversed. Lord Chief Justices Farwell and Kennedy concurred, and the appeal was allowed accordingly.

HEAVY DAMAGES AGAINST THE B.M.A.

On June 11, before the Lord Chief Justice and a special jury, an action was brought by Dr. Robert Bell against Dr. E. F. Bashford and the British Medical Association, claiming damages for alleged libel. The defendants pleaded that the words used were fair comment and without malice, and were true in substance and in fact.

It appeared that the plaintiff, Dr. Robert Bell, was an M.D. of Glasgow, a Fellow of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, and senior physician of the Women's Hospital in Glasgow. For the last sixteen or seventeen years he had devoted himself to the investigation of cancer, as indeed had the defendant. The latter had thought fit to make a savage attack on his confrere, and had called him a quack. The plaintiff learned his surgery under Dr. Lister, afterwards Lord Lister, the discoverer of the treatment by antiseptics, a system which at the time was treated by his colleagues with ridicule, a fact which might have taught the defendants the advisability of humility in dealing with new medical theories of the treatment of disease. The plaintiff had distinguished himself as the pioneer of a certain treatment of smallpox, for the prevention of secondary fever, now universally adopted, and also of a certain treatment of diphtheria. He also was one of the first to adopt the open-air treatment of consumption, now generally accepted. This was the man who was treated by the defendant as a quack. Up to 1894 he had frequently performed operations on women by surgery for the removal of cancer, and after twenty-one years' experience arrived at the honest opinion that in the prevalent treatment of cancer, there was a too large use of the knife. In May, 1911, the *British Medical Journal* decided to issue a special number, and devoted the whole of it to what was called "Quacks and Quackery." Mr. Shearman contended that this article, until dealt with, ostracised the plaintiff from the society of the distinguished men of his profession. It attacked the plaintiff's methods, and described him, amongst other things, as "one of the most-advertised cancer-curers of our time."

The Lord Chief Justice, in summing up, said that if the jury thought the article in the *British Medical Journal* was justified,

they should not hesitate to say so, but if they thought the article was not justified they should find for the plaintiff. It would be a most lamentable thing if research experiment and an attempt to find some cure for this dreadful disease, this scourge of mankind, should be checked by unjust criticisms and comment on the action of such a man as Dr. Bell. His lordship called attention to the fact that Sir Alfred Pearce Gould, the distinguished surgeon who had been called for the defence, had given a lecture some time ago in which he had said that there was a cure for cancer apart from operative removal. That was a strong comment in favour of the suggestion made by counsel for the plaintiff that medical men might fairly examine the matter and publish the results. He would remind the jury that that court was not a scientific theatre, and what they had to consider was whether there had been a libel or not. Dr. Bell had operated for many years when he was in Glasgow, but eventually gave up operating, and lost money through giving it up. Except with regard to the use of the drug atoxyl, no objection was taken to his treatment. It might be said that what he was doing was not curative, but the treatment was such, it might be said, that any responsible medical man might use it. There was the question whether he was justified in saying that he had been successful. The plaintiff might be right or wrong, but no evidence had been directed to that part of the case by the defendants. The jury should not decide against the defendants because strong language had been used, and they should not decide for the plaintiff if they disbelieved a substantial part of his evidence: but if they believed that he told them a true story, they had to ask themselves whether it was right to describe him, a competent medical man, as a quack because of what he had done. If they believed that he exploited the credulous and timid for his own advantage he would be a quack, even though a medical man. He reminded the jury that Dr. Bashford had said in the witness-box that he believed the plaintiff wrote his books for personal gain—it might have been for vanity. The article had been justified up to the last moment, and on the question of damages, if the jury found for the plaintiff, they had to consider the possible effect of such an article upon him.

The jury retired for half an hour, and then returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £2,000. Judgment was given accordingly, with costs.

The *Pharmaceutical Journal* says it prefers to leave its readers to "make their own comments," but it may be some little help if we quote the *Medical Press*, which says:—"In spite of the general high tone and humanity of the medical profession, there are times when the bigotry of scientific zeal seems wildly to outrun the plain indications of charity and of common-sense restraint in dealing with intramural schisms of faith and conduct."

GENERAL.

The *Lancet*, in a recent issue, referring to the abuse of tablets, says: "There can be little doubt that the convenience of carriage and of administration of drugs in compressed form has led to a somewhat injudicious exhibition of tablets by some medical practitioners, and if the lay public are addicted to the abuse of tablet medication, medical practitioners, in our opinion, may have been partly responsible for this by indiscriminate ordering of this form of pharmaceutical preparation."

The Opium Market at present is somewhat agitated by the conflicting reports of the new crop. It is generally admitted that stocks are now very low, and that there is every likelihood of a shortage in production and consequent enhancing of prices. Consumption is said to have checked by the high rates ruling, but even allowing for a lessened demand, crop prospects hardly justify any anticipation of prices falling.

Sale of Spectacles.—In the House of Commons, on July 4, Mr. Harry Lawson asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether he will issue a circular showing whether, under the Shops Act, medical appliances include spectacles, and whether the shops where they are sold are exempt from the half-holiday closing, as under the National Insurance Act spectacles are included in the list of medical appliances.

Mr. Ellis Griffith: I do not think there can be much doubt that the words "medical and surgical appliances" in the second schedule include spectacles, and that a shop may

be kept open for their sale on the day of the weekly half-holiday, but the Home Secretary has no authority to decide the point, and it would be impossible for the Department to undertake to advise as to the application of the Act in particular cases.

The Production of Synthetic Rubber as a practical operation, says the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, appears to have been achieved at last. The history of the discovery and the process of production of synthetic rubber were described by Professor W. H. Perkin in a paper—an abstract of which appears in this issue—read at a meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry at Burlington House, London, on Monday evening. Professor Perkin demonstrated the priority of English chemists over the Germans in this discovery. It is estimated that synthetic rubber could be produced at something like one-fifth the present price of the best natural rubber. Incidentally, it is stated that in the course of their investigations the English chemists have found a method for producing acetone and butyl alcohol at much less than their present market price. It is of especial interest to note that years ago Sir William Tilden showed that it was possible to convert isoprene into rubber, and that he made this discovery by determining that isoprene could be derived both from the distillation of rubber and of turpentine. The method described by Professor Perkin depends on the same change of isoprene into rubber, but the important part is that a process has been discovered by which isoprene can be produced cheaply.

Pharmacists and the Shops Act.—In the House of Commons, on June 18, Captain Jessel asked the Home Secretary whether he was aware of the effect upon chemists of the Shop Hours Act who are obliged to be in attendance to dispense medicines but are not allowed to sell anything else during the closing of the shop; and whether he could see his way to hold an inquiry into the matter. Mr. McKenna said, in reply: The Act allows a chemist to keep open on the half-holiday for the sale of medicines and medical and surgical appliances, but not for the sale of articles which other shopkeepers are not allowed to sell on the half-holiday. It is obvious that if a shopkeeper carrying on an exempted trade were allowed to sell non-exempted as well as exempted articles on the half-holiday he would obtain an unfair advantage over other shopkeepers, and that it would be open to any shopkeeper by stocking some exempted articles to evade the requirements of the Act altogether. The whole question was very thoroughly considered by Parliament last session, and I see no sufficient ground for instituting an inquiry as suggested. Captain Jessel asked the Secretary to the Treasury whether chemists who undertake dispensing under the National Insurance Act will be permitted to refuse to supply drugs during the time the shop is closed. Mr. Masterman replied: It is the duty of each local Insurance Committee to make such arrangements as will secure that an adequate and convenient supply of drugs, medicines, and appliances is provided in each area for the service of the insured. The details of the arrangement made to this end, primarily with chemists, but in exceptional cases with medical practitioners also, rests in the discretion of the local Insurance Committees, subject to the approval of the Insurance Commissioners.

The Pharmacopœia.—At the June meeting of the General Medical Council, the following report was received from the Pharmacopœia Committee:—From November 20, 1911, to May 31, 1912, the number of copies of the *British Pharmacopœia* (1898) sold by the publishers was 441. The total number of copies sold in the year beginning May 21, 1911, was 1002; the annual average demand is therefore maintained. Up to the present time, 44,015 copies of the *Pharmacopœia*, and 4516 copies of the *Indian and Colonial Addendum* have been sold. The stock of the Pharmacopœia now in hand numbers 998 copies; it will probably suffice to meet the demand during the next 12 months. Dr. Tirard and Professor Greenish, as editors, have prepared for the committee a first draft of the monographs on tinctures, etc., and on materia medica for the new issue. The manuscript will be considered at special meetings during the summer. A Committee of Reference in Botany, consisting of Lieut.-Colonel Prain, C.B., and Mr. E. M. Holmes, and a Committee of Reference in Chemistry, consisting of Sir T. E. Thorpe, C.B., and Professor J. J. Dobbie, have been appointed for purposes of consultation with regard to botanical and chemical questions respectively.

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THE AUSTRALASIAN

Journal of Pharmacy.

Published on the 20th of each Month.

The Organ of Pharmacy in the Australasian Colonies. Devoted to the advancement of Pharmaceutical knowledge, and to the advocacy of a more thorough education and practical training for all persons engaged in preparing and dispensing medicines, drugs, and chemicals. It is issued gratis to the members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia in

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And to non-members at 10s. per annum, payable in advance. Subscriptions may commence at any time

Advertisements, remittances and all business communications to be addressed to The College of Pharmacy, Swanston St., Melbourne.

Communications for the Editorial Department of this Journal must be addressed to The Editor, Swanston St., Melbourne.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Contributions of any items of interest are invited.

Advertisements to be inserted in the next issue should be received by the Publisher not later than the 14th of each month.

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London—173 Fleet Street.
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Melbourne—360 Swanston Street.

Telephone 643.

Readers are respectfully requested to mention this Journal when acting on information obtained from it.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Workers' Compensation Bill 1912, has been introduced into the Legislative Assembly by the Government and read a first time. It is on the same lines as a similar measure previously before the House. The application of the Bill is limited to shops, factories, etc., where the number of employees is not less than four. Pharmacists are not, therefore, likely to be largely affected. The Bill has not been further proceeded with, as representations have been made to the Government that both employers and employees, as well as the State, should contribute to a compensation fund, which should be administered by the Government. The Premier (Mr. Watt) has been asked to have an actuarial investigation made on these points, and from present appearances it seems likely that the Bill will not be proceeded with during this Session.

Dentists' Registered or Recorded —In the Legislative Assembly on 24th July, Mr. Prendergast asked the Chief Secretary if he would inform the House of the number of dentists registered, also the number recorded in Victoria at the present time. Mr. Murray (Chief Secretary) replied that the number of registered dentists was 686, the number of "recorded" dentists 267, giving a total of 953.

Importation of Opium.—In the Federal House of Representatives on 30th July

Mr. Higgs asked the Minister of External Affairs, upon notice—

1. What is the understanding or agreement between Great Britain and China with regard to the importation of opium from the British Empire into China?

2. How long has China been appealing to Great Britain to desist from sending opium into China?

3. Has the Imperial Government recognised the new Republican Government of China; if not, why not?

4. Is the Commonwealth Government consulted by the Imperial Government in regard to such Empire matters as the foregoing?

MR HUGHES.—The answers to the honorable member's questions are as follow:—

1. In 1907 an agreement was made that the export of opium from India to China should be decreased by one-tenth annually subject after the year 1910, to proof that China was carrying out its share of the arrangement by which the manufacture of locally produced opium was to be periodically reduced.

In 1910 a further agreement was signed, confirming the previous arrangement for periodical reduction, and providing that Great Britain would stop the export of opium to China at an earlier date, if it is shown that China has ceased producing native opium.

2. This Government has no knowledge regarding such appeals if they exist.

3. This Government have no advice on the subject, but inquiries are being made.

4. The Commonwealth Government were not consulted regarding the foregoing matters, but there is no reason to believe that the Imperial Government will fail to consult the Government of the Commonwealth in any cases where Commonwealth interests are concerned.

Alleged Cancer Cure.—In the House of Representatives on 30th July, Mr. W. J. Johnson asked the Minister of Trade and Customs whether his attention has been drawn to a paragraph which has appeared in the press to the following effect:—

The Health Commissioners were told yesterday by Dr Burnett Ham (the Chairman) that an analysis of an advertised cure for cancer showed that it consisted of starch (bread) 24.43 per cent., water 75.57 per cent., and borax 4¼ grains. The price was 1s. 6d. for a 2oz bottle. The label on the bottle described it as "The remedy for the world. Cures blood-poisoning, pleurisy, pneumonia, erysipelas, and all inflammations, typhoid, and other fevers, and cancer in all its varied forms."

Will the Minister take steps to prevent the introduction of these fraudulent compounds?

MR. TUDOR.—If the article referred to in the paragraph quoted by the honorable member is imported, the Department will take steps to prevent its introduction; but if it is manufactured in Australia, we cannot take any steps in that direction until the people give us the power. We cannot prevent the manufacture and sale of such goods in any State; but the Department has prevented thousands of such quack medicines coming into Australia during the last two or three years.

Death in Consulting Room.—A case of sudden death in a doctor's consulting room was reported from Woomelang on 30th July, which, if it had occurred in an ordinary pharmacy might have led to unpleasant results. It appeared that a patient named Christopher Keegan, a baker, called to consult Dr. Edwards, a local practitioner. The doctor, after diagnosing the complaint, left the consulting room and went into the dispensary in order to make up a prescription. On his return he found Keegan in a state of collapse. Although Dr. Edwards endeavoured to restore him, death followed shortly afterwards. Keegan was an unknown man, aged about 50 years. The doctor reported that death was due to heart disease.

Army Dispensers.—New regulations have been drawn up by the Military authorities regulating the conditions of appointment of army dispensers. The requirements are an elementary knowledge of Latin names and simple directions in general use in pharmacy, drugs, instruments, poisons and prescriptions. Applicants will be required to undergo a course of training and instruction, under the personal supervision of an officer the A.M.C., and a duly qualified compounder in a dispensary. Soldiers holding civil qualifications in pharmacy will be accepted for registration as dispensers.

Chemists' Assistants' Wages Board.—The Factories and Shops Department have taken action in reference to the petition recently presented for a Wages Board for chemists' assistants. Schedules have been left at all pharmacies in the metropolitan area by inspectors of the Department. These require full information as to the number of employees, their ages, the number of hours worked, and the amount of remuneration given. The return requires to be declared and signed by the employer and forwarded to the Factories Office. When the returns have been completed, they will be tabulated and presented to the Minister of Labour for his decision. If he approves of the petition, Parliament will then be asked to assent to the creation of a Wages Board.

The Defence Proposals.—As will be seen from the report which appears in another part of this issue the committee appointed at the general meeting of pharmacists, held last month, has got to work, and has approved of a scheme, which will shortly be submitted to pharmacists throughout

Victoria. The scheme adopted is one which, while covering all the objects sought to be attained, has the advantage of being a safe and sound business proposition, which it is thought will commend itself to pharmacists generally. Satisfactory arrangements have been completed with regard to insurances, which will place the company in a revenue-earning position, and will ultimately enable much better terms to be secured. The Insurance Office of Australia Ltd. has undertaken to give every assistance in its power to further the interests of the company, and the Chairman (Mr. Buckhurst) has intimated that he intends taking at his own expense a trip to the country districts, with a view of explaining the scheme to pharmacists. It is proposed to register the company under the Companies Act, and the Memorandum and Articles of Association are now undergoing legal revision. A prospectus will shortly be issued, together with an application form of membership, and the directors hope that pharmacists generally will take advantage of the proposals put before them. Altogether 150 replies have been received in favour of a defence fund, and this has induced the directors to go on with the proposals with every reasonable hope that they will be acceptable. The name of the company will be "Pharmaceutical Defence Limited."

VICTORIA.

Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

The monthly meeting of the Board was held on August 14. Present—Mr. Lacey (in the Chair), and Messrs. Bailey, Francis, Ogg, Strutt, Towl, and Dr. Farmer.

Correspondence.—From Gillespie Douglas, Quambatook, submitting the name of a substitute to act for him under the Poisons Act. After consideration, it was resolved that Mr. Douglas be informed that a substitute could only be appointed when the conditions imposed in the regulations to the Poisons Act were complied with.

Mr. Leon Howitz, Carrington-street, Sydney, wrote asking if, as the holder of a diploma from the Western University of Pennsylvania, he would be entitled to registration in Victoria. He was informed that if evidence were furnished as to apprenticeship and a course of study in the compulsory subjects, he would be entitled to take up the final examination, on the passing of which he would be eligible for registration.

Mr. Simeon H. Sternberg wrote, asking for consideration in reference to the conditions under which he presented himself for the subjects in which he failed at the last intermediate examination, as he was under the impression that a student obtaining a pass in four subjects would be permitted to take those in which he failed at the next examination. After consideration, it was resolved that a reply be sent that the Board was unable to comply with the request.

To the Crown Law Department, in reference to various communications bringing under notice the remarks of the Coroners made at inquests held on persons who had died from poisons, to which the following reply was sent:—

In reference to the various communications bringing under notice the findings of the Coroner in connection with deaths from poisoning by lysol, and also the recommendation that lysol, from its deadly nature, should be classed among the more deadly poisons in Part I. of the Schedule to the Poisons Act, I am, by direction, to state that the Board have given these communications consideration, and have furnished a report to the Honourable the Chief Secretary, to the effect that the Crown Solicitor has advised that the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Poisons Act, 1890, to declare by Proclamation that any article specified in such Proclamation shall be deemed a poison, does not give power to place such articles proclaimed, in Part I., and that until fresh legislation giving such authority is obtained, the Board have no power to comply with the recommendation made by the Coroner. The provisions of the Poisons Act in reference to the sale of lysol, which is in Part II., are now being strictly carried out, and the Board consider that these provisions are all that can be reasonably imposed. It may be pointed out that there are a large number of disinfectants, which are of an equally poisonous nature, and in imposing greater restrictions on the sale of lysol, it would be necessary to include these preparations also. The numerous deaths which have occurred through poisoning by lysol are, in the opinion of the Board, in a large measure due to the prominence which has been given in the public press to reports of inquests and the remarks of the Coroner. The Honourable the Chief Secretary concurs in the opinion that further restrictions on the sale of lysol are unnecessary.

The President, Mr. Lacey, wrote, conveying to the members of the Board his

thankful appreciation of the kind expression of sympathy with him in his recent trouble.

Some correspondence was read from the Voltite Co. Ltd., Auckland, New Zealand. It was reported that during the last few months a preparation called Voltite electro-plating powder had been placed on the market, and was being sold by drapers, ironmongers, and other firms. A sample of the preparation was obtained and submitted to the Government Analyst, who reported that it contained cyanogen, and gave off large quantities of hydrocyanic acid. As this preparation was not labelled poison, persons selling it were warned that they were liable to prosecution, and, in consequence, many of the firms declined to handle it. A letter was received from the manufacturers, in which they stated that the Customs authoritits had been confidentially furnished with the formula, and that Voltite did not contain any free poison. Further, the Comptroller-General for Customs had satisfied himself that it was not a poison, and had permitted the powders to be imported. It was pointed out that the Customs Department had no control of the administration of the Poisons Act, and it was resolved that the manufacturers be written to and furnished with a copy of the Government Analyst's report.

Mr. R. C. Cowley, secretary of the Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference, forwarded a copy of the proposed alteration of the constitution and rules, and asked what prospect there was of obtaining contributions of papers to be read at the conference. It was thought that it might be advisable to include in the programme a conference of the various Pharmacy Boards, with a view of dealing with many matters which were at present engaging attention. It was resolved that the matter be further considered, and that, in the meantime, a programme be drawn up and submitted for approval.

To the secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, expressing the gratification of the Board at the satisfactory conclusion of the reciprocity negotiations, which had been under consideration for so many years.

Thomas V. L. Watson, Lambton, N.S.W., wrote, asking if it would be necessary to serve an apprenticeship in Victoria before he could present himself for the examinations. He was a registered druggist of Ireland, which he understood was a recognised qualification in Victoria, and had passed the preliminary examination of the Irish Pharmacy Board, and could furnish satisfactory proof of having been engaged in the business for over ten years. A reply was sent, stating that the apprenticeship served in Ireland, if to a registered pharmaceutical chemist keeping open shop, and for a period of four years, could be accepted, provided that the preliminary examination in the compulsory subjects had been passed. It would then be necessary for him to attend lectures, and pass the intermediate examination, and, afterwards, the final examination, before he would be eligible for registration in Victoria.

Charles B. Olliver, M.B., Health Officer, Pakenham, desired to know if he was allowed to sell ordinary poisons, such as strychnine, without a licence, and from whom he could obtain a licence, and the cost of the same. Dr. Olliver was referred to section 4 of the Poisons Act, 1890, and informed that, as a medical practitioner, he was exempt, but that the conditions imposed in sections 7 to 11 of the Poisons Act must be strictly complied with, as the qualification to sell was a personal one, and could not be delegated to any other person.

The Chief Secretary having asked for a report on the restrictions imposed on the sale of lysol, the following memorandum was furnished:—

Lysol, which is a coined name, is a mixture of of the derivatives of coal tar, and is a proprietary preparation manufactured in Germany. It is a disinfectant and antiseptic, and is imported in drums, tins, and bottles. The bottles, which are of special shape and colour, are labelled "Poison" and "Not to be taken internally." There are numerous other preparations manufactured under coined names which are identical in composition and effect to lysol. The first death from lysol in Victoria was reported in May, 1909. Shortly afterwards lysol was, by Proclamation, placed on the schedule to the Poisons Act, and the sale was, therefore, restricted to persons duly qualified to sell poison. Notwithstanding this restriction, the number of persons whose death was traceable to lysol has been largely on the increase, and during the years 1909-10-11 over fifty cases have been reported. The cause for this increase will be found in the prominence given in the press, and also to the remarks of the Coroners, who have repeatedly referred to it as the fashionable suicide poison. With regard to the recommendations which have been made to place further

restrictions on the sale of lysol, and also to prohibit its sale unless in a diluted form, which would deprive it of its poisonous effects, it may be pointed out that even if this could be done it would have to apply to a large number of disinfectants and other preparations which are quite as poisonous as lysol. At the present time lysol can only be legally sold by duly qualified persons. It must be supplied in special poison bottles, and labelled with the word "Poison" and "Not to be taken internally," and must also bear the name and address of the seller. In order to see that this is carried out, the police furnish a report on all cases in which inquests are held, and when the law is not observed, prosecutions have been instituted. These precautions are all that can be undertaken under existing legislation.

From the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Council of Western Australia, asking if at the examinations the number of marks gained by the candidates in the subjects in which they fail were disclosed. A reply was sent, stating that under no conditions were the marks awarded to candidates at examinations disclosed.

A candidate for the preliminary examination wrote, asking if his paper in Euclid might be again submitted to the examiner. In a report on the subject, the examiner said that the plea of the candidate in reference to his paper must be summarily dismissed on the ground that the paper was most careless and inaccurate all through, and that no appreciation of geometrical reasoning was shown. Illogical statements were plentiful, both in construction and demonstration, and inaccuracies in naming lines and angles abound all through the paper, vitiating many of the attempted proofs.

From the Registrar of the Pharmacy Board of South Australia, forwarding regulations for the sale of poisons under the Food and Drugs Act, 1908. Mr. Young stated that, unlike the practice in the other States, the administration of the Poisons Act was vested in the Central Board of Health, and it seemed useless to expect that the Government would again put penal measures in the hands of semi-public bodies.

The Director-General of Medical Services of the Defence Department wrote relative to the text books recommended in Chemistry for the Army Dispensers' Examination. The information asked for was furnished.

Letters were addressed to 84 persons, whose names appeared on the Pharmaceutical Register, in reference to the alteration of their addresses, in accordance with section 83 of the Medical Act, 1890, Part III.

The examiner for the preliminary examination wrote that it might be an advantage to abate a little of the stringency of the rule requiring candidates who have secured three passes to present themselves in the missing subjects at the next examination, and if they failed, to present themselves again for the whole five subjects. Three months was really a short time for a candidate to get up a subject, and in the case where a candidate knew little or no Latin the concession was a very doubtful advantage. At the Junior Public examination, if a candidate secured four passes at one examination, he was allowed to pass in the other two when he liked. He suggested that the Board might adopt this as a precedent, and allow a candidate permanency in three passes gained at one examination.

At the June meeting of the Board, a communication was received from the Prime Minister in reference to the International Opium Conference, asking that a report might be furnished as to the recommendations made. The following memorandum was supplied:—

The restrictions imposed in the State of Victoria as to the sale and custody of Opium, Morphine, Cocaine, etc.

The sale of opium and all preparations of opium or poppies (Papaver Somniferum) is regulated by the Poisons Act, 1890, and the only persons entitled under the Act to have in their possession or to sell opium, morphine, cocaine, etc., for medicinal purposes are legally qualified medical practitioners, registered pharmaceutical chemists, wholesale druggists, and persons holding certificates from the Pharmacy Board. A further restriction on opium is provided by the Opium Smoking Prohibition Act, which provides that no person shall have in his possession, order or disposition opium in any form which though not suitable for smoking may yet be made suitable, unless he hold a permit to do so issued by the Governor-in-Council. Penalties up to £200, and imprisonment for 12 months, are imposed for breaches of this Act. With reference to Article 1 of the Convention, no restriction or supervision is placed on the cultivation or distribution of raw opium in the State of Victoria, and in the districts of Bacchus Marsh and Gippsland quantities have been grown. There is no excise duty on Colonial grown opium, and it is therefore, not possible to ascertain what quantity is actually produced or how it is disposed of.

In reference to the question as to Colonial grown opium, the matter was referred to the Police Department for report. The reports state that, at the present time, no poppies for the manufacture of opium were grown at Bacchus Marsh nor in any of the subdistricts. In Gippsland, in the district of Glenmaggie, the holder of a permit under the Opium Smoking Prohibition Act had been cultivating poppies for the manufacture of opium during the past six years, and was cultivating ¾ of an acre of land each season. During the present season, this grower had produced 1 lb. 16 oz. of opium, which was sold to a firm of wholesale druggists. Last year the same grower produced 9 lbs. of opium, which was sold to the same firm. The grower did not manufacture opium, but simply sold the product in its raw state. His books were kept in accordance with section 7 of Act 2002, and were inspected by the local police. Another grower in the same district had produced 7 lb. 6 oz. of opium. Both growers gathered one crop a year, and cultivated, on an average, an acre to an acre and a half.

Applications for Registration.—The following applicants, having furnished the necessary statutory declarations, were registered:—Daphne Pain, Staniland-grove, Elsternwick; Robert Ernest Holdsworth, 14 Gipps-street, Richmond; Ebenezer Connal McClelland, 163 Bay-street, Port Melbourne.

Mr. Frank Buckhurst, chairman of the Pharmacists' Defence Association, wrote, asking for the Board's approval to the appointment of Mr. Butchers as Secretary to the proposed Company. The request was complied with, subject to the approval of the Memorandum and Articles of Association.

Apprentices' Indentures Registered.—Herbert Wm. Goldby to Mr. F. E. Oaten, Seymour; Richard James Power to Mr. W. F. B. Gough, Daylesford.

Name erased from the Pharmaceutical Register.—Albert Edward Hughes, 236 Pelham-street, Carlton.

The questions for the September examinations were discussed and agreed to.

Report of inquiry in reference to the Conduct of Examinations.—The Chief Secretary forwarded, for the information of the Board, a report of the inquiry held before Mr. Tanner, P.M., on the investigation made by him on June 17 and 20. The full text of the report had been supplied by the Chief Secretary to the press. After some discussion in committee, it was resolved that the report be returned to the Chief Secretary, with an intimation that the recommendations made by Mr. Tanner with reference to the supervision at examinations, and the manner in which the marks were awarded to candidates would receive the attention of the Board.

Alteration in the practice of awarding marks at the Preliminary Examination, Intermediate and Final Examination held under the authority and prescribed by the Medical Act 1890, Part 3.—The question of altering the regulations in reference to the various examinations was discussed at some length. The following regulation was agreed upon, on the motion of Mr. Lacey, seconded by Mr. Ogg:—

That all previous resolutions in reference to the awarding of marks to candidates for a pass at any of the above examinations now in force be and are hereby rescinded, and that in lieu thereof the following shall be substituted:—

1. That the marks for a pass in any of the compulsory subjects of the Preliminary, Intermediate, or Final Examinations shall be not less than 50 per cent. of the maximum marks of 100.

2. That any person who fails to obtain a pass in not more than two subjects at the Preliminary Intermediate or Final Examinations shall be entitled after a period of three months to present himself in either or both of the subjects in which he failed at any subsequent examinations on payment of the prescribed fees.

3. No certificate shall be issued to any person who has not passed in all the compulsory subjects of the examinations prescribed by Section 88 of the Medical Act, 1890, Part 3. But in the Preliminary Examination, if a candidate produces and lodges with the Registrar a certificate that he has, at the Junior Public or Senior Public Examination of the Melbourne University, or of some other University recognised by the Board, passed in any or all of the above subjects, he shall not be required to pass the Preliminary Examination in the subject or subjects included in the Junior or Senior Public Examination certificate.

4. Any candidate who desires a re-examination of any of the written papers sent in by him shall within seven days of the publication of the results of such examination lodge with the Registrar his application for a re-examination of such papers, and shall also pay a fee of 10s. 6d. for each and every paper examined.

Fees.—The Preliminary Examination or any subject, £1 1s.; the Intermediate Examination, Chemistry, Practical Chemistry, Materia Medica, Botany, £2 2s., for any single subject, £1 1s.; Final Examination, all subjects, £3 3s., for any subsequent examination, £1 11s. 6d.

Police Reports.—An unusually large number of reports from the police were received, in reference to deaths from poisons where inquests were held. While in most cases the provisions of the Poisons Act had been complied with, it was pointed out that there were several cases in which it had been impossible to trace the source from which the poison had been obtained, although every effort had been made by the police to do so.

The Treasurer submitted the monthly financial statement, and, after other routine business had been dealt with, the Board adjourned.

Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia.

The monthly meeting of the Council was held on 7th August. Present: Messrs. Church (in the chair), Bailey, Cossar, Champion, Francis, Imes, Kernot, Owen, Strutt, Rankin and Taylor.

Correspondence.—From the Registrar of the Melbourne University intimating that the Faculty of Medicine had approved of the appointment of Mr. Sidney Plowman, F.R.C.S., as lecturer in Materia Medica to third-year medical students, vice Dr. T. P. Dunhill, resigned.

From the Secretary of the A.N.A. National Fete Committee, intimating that he thought the department which the Society could best undertake in connection with the proposed Hygiene Exhibition, would be that relating to the evils of quack medicines and certain appliances, with a view of showing in as graphic a manner as possible the victimisation of the public which was so prevalent. It was decided to leave the matter in the hands of a committee to interview Mr. Hack, the Chairman of the Fete, on the subject.

Attention was drawn to a circular issued by the Royal Insurance Company Limited in reference to an indemnity proposal for chemists and druggists against errors arising in dispensing and the sale of drugs and chemicals, in which the company stated that the scheme was introduced for the approval of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia. It was resolved that the company be written to, and be requested to remove the name of the Society from their circular, on which they were using it without authority.

Dr. T. G. a'Beckett, Fitzroy, wrote conveying his thanks for samples of A.P.F. preparations forwarded to him, and stating that he was always in favour of prescribing what could be prepared by a local chemist in preference to the imported article, the composition of which was not disclosed.

Mr. F. Buckhurst, Chairman of the Pharmacists' Defence Association, wrote asking that the College might be used as the registered office of the proposed company, and that the appointment of Mr. Butchers as Secretary might receive the approval of the Council. It was resolved that the requests be granted.

Election of New Members.—The following new members were balloted for and elected:—

Henry Charles Davis, 307 High-street, St. Kilda.

Walter Henry Howitt, 23 Herbert-street, St. Kilda.

George Samuel Prout, 448 Spencer-street, West Melbourne.

Charles Edward Wade, Main-street, Bairnsdale.

Food Standards' Commission.—The evidence to be given before the Royal Commission on Uniform Food and Drug Standards was submitted, and it was resolved that it be typed for presentation to the Commission when it meets in Melbourne.

The Pharmaceutical Conference Programme.—The various subjects to be dealt with at the next meeting of the Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference were considered. It was stated that communications had been forwarded to those persons who were likely to contribute papers.

Appointment of an Assistant-Demonstrator.—Mr. Arthur F. Vale was appointed one of the assistant demonstrators to the Medical class in practical pharmacy, which commenced on 26th August.

The Petroleum Bill.—The Petroleum Bill, recently introduced into Parliament, was under discussion, and it was resolved

that some action be taken in reference to the proposed clauses in connection with the storage of benzine, and that Messrs. Church and Rankin confer with the Automobile Club of Victoria on the matter.

Workers' Compensation Bill, 1912.—This measure was referred to the Education Committee for report.

The Treasurer submitted the monthly financial statement.

It was resolved that a letter of condolence be forwarded to the family of the late Mr. A. E. Hughes.

A number of new books on Botany required for the use of the classes were received and added to the library.

The meeting then adjourned.

Victorian Women Pharmacists' Association
7th Annual Report,
For the Year ending 31st July, 1912.

The Committee have pleasure in submitting the report. The retiring members of the Committee were:—Mesdames Bignell, George, Henry, Short and Corinaldi, and the Misses Imes, M. Bignell, E. Whittle, Hope and Marshall.

At the annual meeting, held on 23rd August, 1911, the election of office-bearers was as follows:—President, Mrs. Bignell; Vice-President, Mrs. George; Hon. Sec., Miss Imes; Hon. Assis. Sec., Miss E. Whittle; Hon. Treas., Miss E. Whittle. The Committee were re-elected.

A vote of thanks was passed to the office-bearers and Committee, and a special vote of thanks to the retiring Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Henry.

The work of the year has been of a satisfactory nature, and the membership has slightly increased. Quarterly meetings have been held, and attendance of members has been good.

Amongst the items of interest during the year it may be mentioned that Miss Bignell has resigned the position of head dispenser at the Alfred Hospital, a post which she has capably filled for the last 4½ years, in view of her approaching marriage in England with Dr. E. Sutcliffe. Mrs. Bignell has applied for six months' leave of absence in order to accompany her daughter.

Miss G. Bignell has been relieving at the Women's, Queen Victoria and Alfred Hospitals and Flemington Dispensary during the year.

Miss E. Whittle has resigned her position at the Women's Hospital in order to accept an engagement at the Flemington Dispensary.

Miss Freeman has resigned from the Launceston Hospital, and is at present on a visit to Europe.

Miss Barker is now head dispenser at the Queen Victoria Hospital in place of Miss Hope resigned, and Miss Burton at the Alfred Hospital, having resigned from the Bendigo and Adelaide Hospitals respectively.

Miss Gough is assisting in her brother's pharmacy in Echuca.

Miss Leon is assisting in Mr. Bull's laboratory.

MARGARET A. BIGNELL, M.P.S.A.,
President.

AMY M. IMES, Hon. Secretary.

On the 18th July last Mrs. Bignell was presented with a handsomely-illustrated edition of "David Copperfield," in recognition of her valued services as President of the Association, a position she has held for the past six years. Mrs. Bignell left Melbourne on 24th July, accompanied by her two eldest daughters, on a visit to England. The marriage of Miss Madge Bignell with Dr. E. Sutcliffe, formerly of Melbourne, will be celebrated in England.

The Victorian Optical Class.—The first course of Lectures by Mr. A. W. Craig, M.A., on "Practical Optics," was completed on Wednesday, 10th July. The second course on "Refraction of the Eye and the Principles of Sight-testing," to be conducted by Mr. H. H. Baker, commenced on Wednesday, 7th August, at the College of Pharmacy.

The text-book for the second course will be "The Refraction of the Eye," by Hartridge.

Students are also recommended to obtain one or more of the following works, which deal more fully with some branches of the subject, viz.:—"The Key to Sight-testing," by Taylor and McKinney; "Refraction, and

How to Refract," by Thorington; "Visual Optics and Sight-testing," by Lionel Laurance; "Spectacles and Eyeglasses," by Phillips; "Ophthalmological Prisms," by Maddox; "The Prescribing of Spectacles," by Percival.

Students will also be required to provide themselves during the course with a practice eye, and a Retinoscopy mirror, and will be expected to possess or have access to an optician's trial case.

Geelong Chemists' Association. — A special meeting of the Geelong Chemists' Association was held at Mr. Pardey's pharmacy, Moorabool-street, on 10th August, to consider the proposed Defence Company. Mr. W. C. Kernot occupied the chair, and called upon Mr. Frank Buckhurst, Chairman of the Board of Directors, who was present by invitation, to outline the scheme which had been adopted. At the termination of Mr. Buckhurst's address, several members expressed the opinion that the movement was a desirable one. General approval of the scheme was given by individual members, and all promised to give the matter earnest and favourable consideration when the prospectus was issued. On the motion of the Chairman a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Buckhurst for his kindness in shortening his holiday to attend the meeting. Mr. Buckhurst, in responding, said that if anything he could do to bring about greater unity amongst pharmacists resulted in a strong organisation being formed, he would feel amply repaid for the trouble he had taken in connection with the present Company. He trusted that the Geelong chemists would give their undivided support to the movement.

DENTAL.

Dental Board of Victoria.

The monthly meeting was held on Friday, the 26th July, 1912, Mr. A. L. Elvins in the chair. There were also present Mr. Hall, Mr. McGregor, and Dr. Philpots.

Apologies were received from Dr. Springthorpe, and Mr. Iliffe (both of whom were absent in Queensland), and from Dr. Nihill.

Application for Registration.—Roy H. B. Pallett, L.D.S., England: He appeared in person and produced his diploma. Application approved.

Applications of "Recorded" Persons to be Registered as Dentists.—The Registrar read the reply to the Chief Secretary in answer to the above application. The reply was approved by the Board.

The Case of Alexander Blitz.—The Registrar reported that this case had, in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court, been re-heard by the Police Magistrate (Mr. Morrison) on the 9th July, when the previous decision was reversed, and the defendant was fined £1, with £5 5s. costs. Attention was drawn to a person who was neither registered nor recorded, and who was practising dentistry in a country district. The Registrar was given instruction to prosecute.

Pharmaceutical Defence Limited The Committee appointed to draft a scheme for submission to pharmacists for the formation of a permanent Defence Fund have held several meetings during the month. At the first meeting held on July 25th, at which Messrs Buckhurst, Church, Francis, Gulliver, Rankin and Towl were present, it was decided, after considering several schemes which had been submitted, to form a company under the name of "Pharmaceutical Defence Limited," to be registered under the Companies Act, for the purpose of providing legal advice to members, an indemnity against loss in connection with dispensing errors, and for legal defence Mr Buckhurst was appointed chairman, Mr. Church vice-chairman, Mr. G. Francis treasurer, and Mr C. L. Butchers secretary. It was also resolved that the Board of Directors consist of the committee and two country pharmacists to be elected by the Ballarat and Bendigo Chemists' Associations respectively The secretary was authorised to enter into an agreement with the Insurance Office of Australia Ltd (the I.O.A.), whereby the company would be appointed agents and receive a commission of from 15 per cent. to 20 per cent. on all insurances transacted through it. Consideration was given to the question of the company taking its own insurance risks. It was ultimately agreed that at the present juncture this was not desirable. The raising of an adequate reserve fund was the primary consideration to be held in view. It was therefore resolved that the indemnity insurance of members be effected through the I.O.A. The entrance fee was fixed at 20s.. All monies from this source to go to the Reserve Fund. Arrangements were made for drafting the memorandum and Articles of Association and the Prospectus. Authority was also given to issue a special circular in conjunction with the I.O.A, bringing the matter under the notice of pharmacists throughout the

Mr. [illegible] was appointed to arrange for the flotation of the company and the issue of the prospectus. The chairman intimated that he intended personally to devote a month towards raising enthusiasm on behalf of the Defence Fund. He would take an all lines ticket at his own expense, and personally call on as many pharmacists as possible and point out the advantages of the proposals. The meeting made suitable arrangements for carrying out the administrative work of the company. It was decided that the consent of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society be asked to the registered office being situated at the College of Pharmacy.

The Gough Fund—The committee met at the College of Pharmacy on August 7th. Present:—Mr. Buckhurst (in the chair), and Messrs. Church, Rankin, Francis, Shaw, Wasley, and Butchers.

Correspondence was read from Mr. Gough's solicitor, intimating that a settlement had been arrived at to pay plaintiff £300 in satisfaction of his costs and damages. Mr. Gough wrote, expressing his deep sense of gratitude to those who had so generously come to his assistance, and stating that the South Australian Chemists' Defence Association had forwarded a cheque for £5 5s towards the Fund, and also a letter of sympathy.

Financial Statement.—The Hon. Treasurer (Mr. Francis) submitted the financial statement, as follows:—

FINANCIAL STATEMENT GOUGH FUND.

Receipts.

Aug. 7	To total amount of subscriptions received to date		£280	0 0

Disbursements.

1912				
Aug. 7	By Bank Exchange		1	8 0
"	Printing		2	2 6
"	Postage, Stationery and Fee Stamps		2	6 3
"	Solicitor's Fee		3	3 0
"	Fee for Counsel's Opinion		2	7 0
"	Cheque Remitted to Mr Gough by Hon. Treasurer, 25 7 12	£250 0 0		
"	Cheque Sent Direct to Mr. Gough by S.A. Defence Asso Hon.	5 5 0		
"	Amount Remitted Mr Gough, 7 8 12	3 8 3		
			£28	13 3
			£300	0 0

FRANK BUCKHURST, Chairman.

GEO. W. FRANCIS, Hon. Treasurer.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS.

£25 W. F. B. Gough, Daylesford.
£20 Rocke, Tompsitt & Co., Melbourne.
£10 Felton, Grimwade & Co., Melbourne.
£6 6 J. Garrick, Collingwood.
£5 5 F. Buckhurst, G. Francis, Wasley, Gulliver, Koch, Dwerdin and Salusbury, Martin and Pleasance, Dr. Farmer, South Australian Chemists' Defence Association.
£2 2 Hood & Co., Lock, Church, Champion, Leete, Sutcliffe, Shaw, O'Halloran, Rankin, Gabriel, Goode, W. H. Woodhouse, G. Pleasance Lacey, Pickford, Mowat, Rountree, May, Strutt, Markham, Bailey, Towl, Schellenberger and J. V. Jones & Co.
£2 Oscar Lawson and H. B. Taylor.
£1 1 0 J. N. Molloy, McIlwaine, W. H. Andrew, G. M. Cole (Kilgour, T. A. Dicks; and W. Davis (Queensland).
£1 1 W. D. Williams, Fisher, Dyte, Barnard, Bartlemson, Yelland, J. Barker, Cochran, Coghi Chemists' Cricket Club, Turner, Adler Murphy, E. G. Owen, Strover, Pauldeu, Barken and Nicholson, Battarbee, J. Cox, Stredwick, Jas. Barnes, S. J. Fripp, T. L. Wade, McMullin, Ziebell, Beresford, McCall Sly, Reeve, Maxwell, Pedley, Hislop, Lewis & O'Donnell, Talte, W. D. Nicholas, Sanders, A. L. Ogg, S. Eva, Sobee, J. A. Anderson, Mewkill, Beck, McSwiney, Wallis, Sayle, Morrow, Foster, Uren, Trembath, W. F. Thomson, Spiller, Graves, Buzza, P. T. Williams, D. Anderson, W. A. London, Peters, Sayer, T. R. Jones, W. L. Williams, Burnside, McWilliam, Lay, Fraser, Cocking, H. P. Bennett, J. J. Barnes, Richardson, C. L. Thompson, Mann, Gilbert, A. H. Owen, Retchford, J. S. Black, W. T. Browne, F. Lawson, Imes, Broadbent, Nugent, Jewkes, C. J. Sayle, W. J. Davis, Long, Skewes, Ogle, Paton, Peterson, W. J. Williams, D. A. Cossar, Heath, Attwood, Aumont, Parry, A. F. W. Vale, Gibbs, Cheshire, Gardiner, Guenther, Prout, Gawne.
£1 0 6 A. B. Clemes, J. J. Cunningham (Echuca).
£1 Winch, E. Hughes, H. Davis, T. B. Jones, Rundle, Rawson, A. W. Vale, Elkins, Whitehouse, H. E. Bird, F. E. Eagles.
11 — A. Bell; 10 6, R. G. Francis, Kannitzer, Elphick, Hetherington, Bristow, S. Pincus, Cowper, W. Stephens, Cathcart, Wills, McBurney, Courtney, G. O. Marrison, Charles, Every, B. G. Lewis, Fleay; 10/-, Thom, Raffan, Tipping; 5 -, Edwards, Harvie.

The statement was received and adopted, on the motion of Mr. Shaw, seconded by Mr. Rankin.

Votes of Thanks.—The chairman moved—"That the Committee desires to express its appreciation and thanks to those who responded to the appeal in so generous and ready a manner, and trusts that the proposals shortly to be submitted for the establishment of a permanent Defence Fund will receive earnest consideration and practical support at the hands of pharmacists generally."

Mr. Francis moved that a hearty vote of thanks be accorded to the pharmaceutical press for their interest and assistance in connection with the Fund, and that the editors of the two publications be asked to kindly publish the financial statement with the names of the contributors.

Votes of thanks were passed to the chairman, the Hon. Treasurer, the Hon. Secretary, and Mr. Pearcey (solicitor), for their work in connection with the appeal.

Mr. Buckhurst, in responding, said he had been greatly assisted by all the members of the committee, who were equally deserving of thanks. He considered the appeal had been very successful, and that the pharmacists of Victoria had shown their sympathy with Mr. Gough in a most generous and warm-hearted manner. He sincerely trusted the Defence Fund proposals would be equally well received.

Mr. Church moved: "That the Committee be now dissolved, and the fund closed, but should any further contributions be received they be forwarded to Mr. Gough direct by the Hon. Treasurer."

The meeting then terminated.

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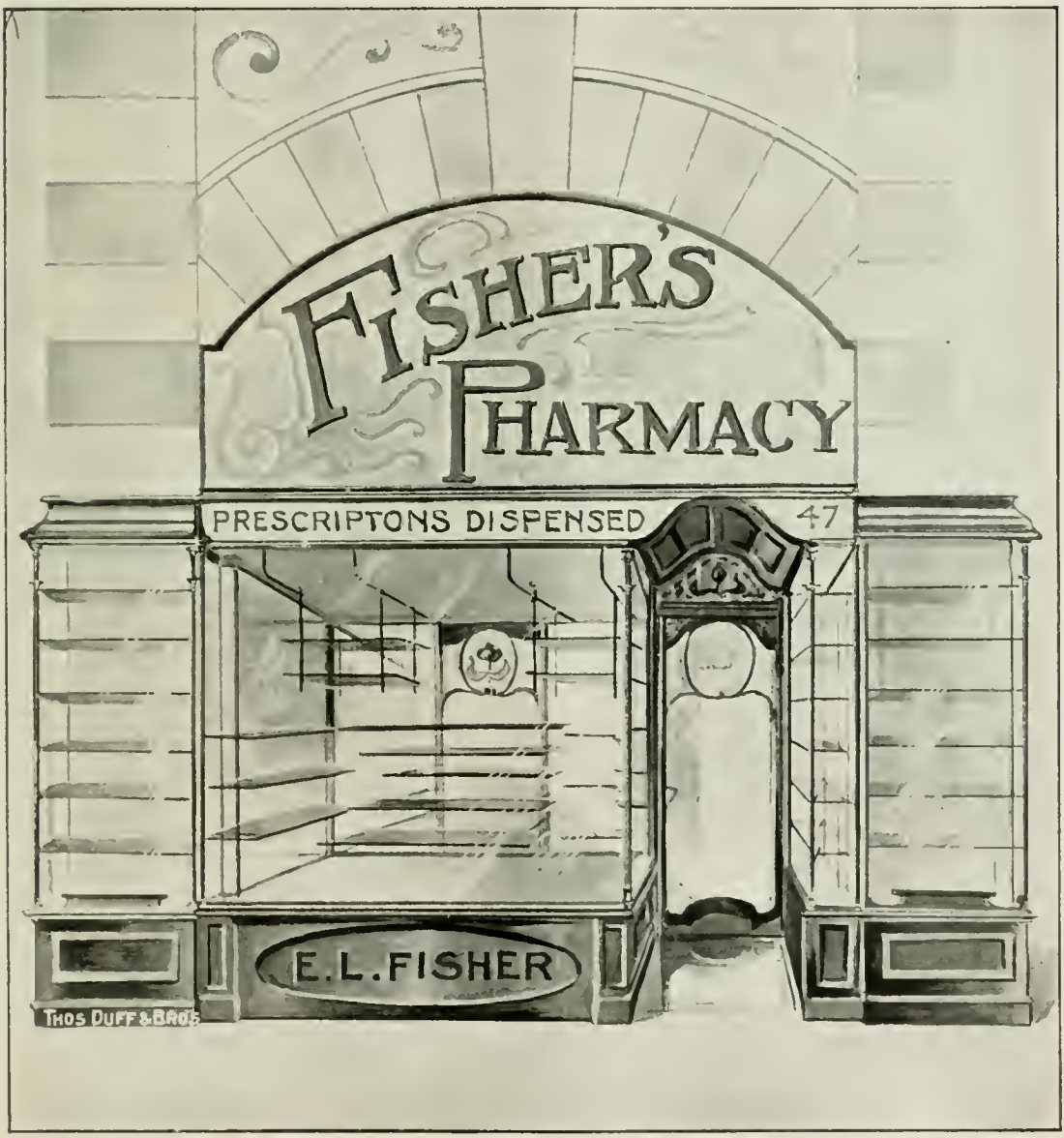

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30 ,,	,,	60 ,,	...	13s. 6d.	,,	
60 ,,	and over	... ...	...	12s. 9d.	,,	

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	12 ,, ,, 30 ,,	15 -	,,	less 10	per cent.
	30 ,, and over	15 -	,, ,,	15	,,

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NEW SOUTH WALES

Pharmacy Board of New South Wales.

The monthly meeting was held on 16th July, Mr. A. Wadsworth in the chair. Also present: Messrs. W. Short, W. Blackall, T. S. Loney, T. M. Snelson.

Correspondence.—A letter was read from Mr. G. T. Lane, of Grafton, asking the Board to accept his pass at the Sydney University Faculty of Arts Examination, instead of the Board's preliminary examination. The subjects of the pass are:—English, Latin, French, Mathematics, Elementary Chemistry, Elementary Physics. The application was granted.

Treasurer's Statement.—Cash in bank, £289 1s. 1d.

Examiner's Report.—Preliminary examination held on 21st June, was submitted. The following candidates passed:—S. C. Parle, J. M. Hosking, Miss E. M. Blomfield. C. C. Walker, T. B. Long, F. A. Walsh, E. H. R. Herne, F. P. J. Boutcher, A. J. Rafferty, A. J. Moore, W. V. McManus, E. Samuels. Twelve out of 24 candidates passed.

Examiner's report of preliminary examination held on 27th and 28th June, being the first examination under the new standards. The following candidates passed:—G. A. Masdonald, Rylstone; R. L. Smith, Mudgee; A. Powell, Bondi; B. Rath, Hunter's Hill; J. J. Doyle, Camperdown. Five out of eight candidates passed. The report was received.

Application for Registration.—The following were approved:—H. M. Gittens, of Sydney, chemist and druggist, of Great Britain; M. J. English, Armidale, pharmaceutical chemist of Queensland.

Poisons Licence Grant.—H. M. Gittens, M. J. Gittens, G. W. Mackay, Berriedale; H. A. Fotheringham, Macksville; and H. A. Reid, Macksville.

Registration of Apprentices' Indentures.—F. P. J. Boutcher to J. Spence, Sydney; J. M. Hosking to J. Duncan, Sydney; T. B. Long to L. A. Gray, Sydney; E. H. R. Herne to F. Herne, Bathurst.

Transfer of Indentures.—E. G. Long from W. P. Dodd to P. J. McCarthy, Petersham. The four indentures and the transfer were ordered to be registered.

Election of Members.—The returning officer (Mr. C. J. Carroll) reported that, having received only two nominations for the two vacant seats on the Board, he declared Mr. T. S. Loney and Mr. W. Short duly elected members of the Board for the next three years.

The Board met on Aug. 13. Mr. C. J. Carroll (president) presided, and there were also present Messrs. T. S. Loney, W. Short and A. Wadsworth.

Treasurer's Statement Submitted.—Cash in Bank, £302 2s. 3d.

Election of President.—On the motion of Mr. Short, seconded by Mr. Loney, Mr. A. Wadsworth was elected president for the ensuing year.

Final Examination Passes.—C. M. Attwater, L. Anderson, H. P. Burnet, N. G. G. Cowell, G. Dwyer, H. J. Fowler, M. P. Fletcher, M. P. J. Fogarty, C. J. Gray, R. Jamieson, J. A. Martin, C. J. Pidcock, E. J. D. Pye, G. S. Reardon, F. J. K. Sinclair, L. W. Smith, C. E. Thompson, F. F. Wallace, J. A. Vincent.

Pharmacists Registered.—Francis Joseph Lemon, Sydney (Pharmacist of Queensland); John Edward Elliott, Boomi (Pharmaceutical Amendment Act, 1911); Leslie Pearce Steer, Casino (Phar. Chemist, Tasmania); John Herbert Berwick, Annandale (C. and D. of Gt. Britain); John Arthur Vincent, Sydney; Harold Russell Attwater, North Sydney; Cecil Eustace Thompson, Hamilton; John Godfrey Bowes, Summer Hill; Jas. Alfred Martin, Milson's Point; George Dwyer, Glebe; Marshall Patrick Joseph Fogarty, Forbes; Frederick Finlay Wallace, Marrickville; Frederick Jas. Knight Sinclair, Lewisham; Chas, Jas. Gray, Sydney, all passed final examination. It was a very satisfactory result, 20 out of the 29 candidates satisfying the examiner.

Pharmacists' Poisons Licences Granted.—Messrs. J. E. Elliott, L. P. Steer, J. H. Berwick, J. A. Vincent, Attwater, Burnet, Thompson, Bowes, Martin, Lemon, Dwyer, Fogarty, Wallace, Sinclair and Gray.

Indentures.—There was a number of applications for registration of indentures, but they were all postponed pending legal opinion as to the position in regard to apprentices. The Industrial Arbitration Act lays it down that apprentices must be under 21

years of age, whereas the Pharmacy Act demands that all seeking to enter the realms of pharmacy must serve an apprenticeship of three years, irrespective of age. The question involved is an important one, and will be answered by the Crown Solicitor, to whom the subject has been referred for opinion. Can a young man who becomes 21 years of age during his term be considered an apprentice? That is the point. It often happens that young fellows often desire to enter the profession after they have attained their majority. Can they legally do so? When the matter was discussed, various opinions were expressed, and it was ultimately decided to get the Crown law authorities to settle the point. In the meantime, all indentures received will be referred back to the applicants and their intended masters, with an advice as to the present position, and with particulars of the claim put forward to the Wages Board by the Shop Assistants' Union.

Lysol Poisoning.—A letter was received from the Attorney-General's Department covering the finding of the Coroner, at Temora, in the case in which John Simpson was found to have died from lysol poisoning, and with a rider by the Coroner, who said: "That, in view of the many cases of opisoning by lysol, that drug should be placed on the poisons list." The Registrar was instructed to reply that lysol was already on the poisons schedule.

Reciprocity.—On the motion of Mr. Short, seconded by Mr. Loney, the necessary steps will now be taken to complete reciprocity in New Zealand.

Registration Certificate.—On the motion of Mr. Loney, it was decided to call for designs for a new certificate of registration

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Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales.

The council met on 16th July. Present: Mr. A. Wadsworth (in the chair), Messrs. W. Short, W. Blackall, T. S. Loney, T. M. Snelson, F. Gray, R. G. Brereton.

Official Ointment.—A letter was read from Mr. E. V. Lucas (John Bell, Hills and Lucas), of London, in reply to a communication from the Secretary, stating that he was very pleased to learn that the Board would be able to make arrangements in regard to the official ointment. The report from the Board would be in good time if it reached him by the end of January or the beginning of February. The Pharmacopœia was now approaching completion, but they would hold over the ointment monographs until the very last moment so as to get in as much criticism as possible. The letter was received.

Messrs. Sly and Russell, solicitors, wrote suggesting the inclusion of another clause in sub-section E of the Veterinary Surgeons Bill, as follows:—"Is at the commencement of this Act a duly registered pharmaceutical chemist, and has for a period of not less than two years before the commencement of this Act, been *bona fide* engaged in practice as a veterinary surgeon in New South Wales, either separately or in conjunction with the practice of pharmacy, provided application for registration is made to the Board within one year after the commencement of this Act."

It was resolved to adopt the suggestion.

Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science.—A letter was received from this body requesting the Council to appoint their delegates to the Association's next gathering.—The matter was postponed.

Treasurer's Statement Submitted.—Cash in bank, £68 13s. 3d.; cash in Savings Bank, £513 4s. 2d.; Benevolent Fund, £39 19s. 8d.

New Members.—The following new members were elected:—Cecil Finucane Portland; James Eccles Ellis, Sydney; and John Uriah Foster, Hurstville.

Diplomas Granted. — Diplomas were granted to John Uriah Foster, of Hurstville, and J. E. Ellis, of Sydney.

The Formulary.—The Secretary was directed to communicate with the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland, with a view of obtaining copies of the circular regarding the formulary, and when obtained, to distribute them to the members of the Society for the purpose of getting them into the hands of the medical practitioners of the State.

Lectures for Pharmacists.—It was resolved that the University of Sydney be again asked for information regarding the proposed lectures for pharmacists.

The Council met on 13th August, under the Presidency of Mr. A. Wadsworth. Also present: Messrs. W. Short, T. S. Loney, C. J. Carroll, R. G. Brereton, F. Gray and A. E. Sharpe.

Mr. Wadsworth was presented with a photographic group of his fellow-Councillors, in recognition of the services rendered by him during the past two years as President of the Council. Mr. F. Gray made the presentation, and Mr. Wadsworth made a suitable reply.

Australasian Conference.—A letter was read from Mr. Cowley (Sec. Aust. Ph. Conference). It was in the following terms:—"Alteration of Constitution and Rules: Under separate cover I am sending you a copy of the draft Constitution and Rules, which will be proposed by the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia for adoption at the next Conference meeting in Melbourne in January next. The present Constitution and Rules were found to be unworkable, and at the Sydney meeting a desire was expressed that it should be left to the Victorian Association to re-form them. I have pleasure now in commending the draft to the attention of your Council. Communications and papers to the next Conference. Some time ago I wrote to you re contributions to the next Conference. I trust your Society will see that some of your members are coming forward with papers."

The consideration of the letter was postponed, so that it might be dealt with by a larger meeting.

Treasurer's Statement Submitted.—Cash in bank, £55 13s. 7d.; Savings Bank, £513 4s. 2d.; Defence Fund, £100; total, £668 17s. 9d. Benevolent Fund, £39 19s. 8d.

New Member.—W. H. N. Hazelhurst, Sydney.

Medical Dispute. — Some serious trouble has occurred at the Kurri-Kurri Hospital, owing to a dispute with the medical officers. With a view to preventing any serious consequences, Drs. F. H. Sadler, J. Macarthur, A. A. King, E. K. Herring, H. C. Moir and W. R. Preston have written to the hospital authorities offering their services in an honorary capacity in the interests of humanity. These are the gentlemen who some months ago retired from the hospital

Municipal Dispensaries.—Dr. Armstrong (Chief Health Officer), referring to the establishment of municipal dispensaries, stated in a report to the Health Committee of the Sydney Municipal Council, that he was not aware of any special need for the establishment of general free dispensaries. He considered the hospitals dealt satisfactorily with the matter so far as the poorer classes were concerned, since any medicine prescribed at the hospitals was also dispensed there, and any person who would be likely to consult a private medical practitioner would presumably be able to afford to pay for the dispensing of his medicines. The Friendly Societies also possessed their own dispensaries. The Committee decided to obtain a return from the hospitals as to the number of patients to whom free medicine is issued.

Tuberculosis Dispensary The National Association for the Prevention of Consumption has secured premises for its first dispensary in Hay-street, Sydney. The premises are undergoing structural alterations, and will be ready for occupation in the course of about a week. It has been arranged for patients to receive medical advice and treatment on four days and two nights in the week. Sir Philip Sydney Jones is the consulting hon. physician, and the active hon. physicians are Drs. Zlotkowski, P. Boelke, G. Griffiths and O'Neill. So far, one nurse has been engaged, and she will follow up the work of the doctors in the patients' homes as far as practicable. This is a branch of the work which will be considerably enlarged at an early date.

Friendly Societies and B.M.A. Mr. Flowers (Chief Secretary's Department) recently had a consultation with some 70 representatives of the various friendly societies in regard to his scheme for opening public dispensaries in all suburbs for the use of people ineligible for friendly societies membership, and again he has expressed his intention of inviting friendly societies to a general discussion concerning the relations between the friendly societies and the B.M.A. "There has been some serious trouble between them, or so it appears," said Mr. Flowers, when seen on the subject. "And we are going to get to the bottom of it. This conference will go on until everything is thoroughly threshed out. It is a new thing, you see, in fact, such a conference has never been held before."

Personal Notes and Trade Items:

Mr W[illegible] L Wilson of Sydney, has been appointed to represent the Proprietary Articles Section of the London Chamber of Commerce on the Pure Food and Drugs inquiry being carried on by Dr Ashburton Thompson.

Mr Edward Allen Newton, herbalist, died at Randwick, on July 16 last, at the age of 77 years. One of his daughters (Dr Alice Tabritt) was the first lady medical practitioner in Sydney.

Mr A S Ball will enter on a business on his own account at Bowral, N.S.W., shortly. For some time he was secretary to Washington H Soul, Pattinson and Company. Prior to relinquishing his late office, he was tendered a valedictory, which was presided over by Mr A J Spence, and presented with a cheque on behalf of the firm, and with a purse of sovereigns and an inscribed gold sovereign case on behalf of the office staff and employees.

Mr C Sykes, of Bulli, has disposed of his business to Mr P L Richardson, late of Kensington.

Mr W Morse Evans, a member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, will in future control the pharmacy at Casino hitherto carried on by Mr. S. H Rogers, from whom the purchase was made.

Mr Saml. Naismith has sold his Emmaville pharmacy to Mr. S. H Rogers.

Mr N. G. G Cowell has purchased the business formerly carried on by Mr. W J Woods at Narrowmine.

Mr W J. Woods has opened a pharmacy at Orange.

Mr C C Fleck has entered business as a chemist at Guilford.

A new pharmacy has been opened at Hurstville by Mr J. C Foster.

The utmost regret is expressed in pharmaceutical circles at the prolonged illness of their respected friend, Dr Hinson, Secretary of the N.S.W. Medical Board. His illness is of a serious nature, and with but small hope of his recovery. In him pharmacists will lose a sterling friend.

Allen and Hanbury (Australasia) Ltd.—Mr. Moors is still doing good business in New Zealand, and Mr McGrath will shortly leave Sydney for Queensland. The new line of Allenbury's Rusks, recently put on the market, is showing good sales.

Chemists' Ball.—There was a large attendance on August 14 at the annual chemists' ball held in the Paddington Town Hall, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion. There were some 300 present, and dancing was spiritedly indulged in to good music supplied by Boxsell's band. The catering was in the capable hands of Sargents Ltd. Most of the large firms were represented, as well as prominent chemists. Mr. A. Forster was hon. secretary. Amongst those present were:—Dr J. F. Dixon, F J Thomas, M.L.A., Professor Forsyth, R Baker, J F Maiden, C J Carroll, W. H Comstock, W Short, L. A. Gray, E. Gray, C F Thelford, H Burnet, J Constable, W Daloney, A Farthing, A J Newton, J M Phillips, F Park, C K Prescott, C. Rose, A. Rodgers, J P Redmond, A. E Sharpe, J. L. Townley, J Watson, A Sheerin, T J Loney, W. H. Manning, T S Loney, A. H. Reusse, H. A. Rose, A C Bell, T W. Snelson, W. Rushton, and representatives of the Australian Drug Company, Elliott Bros., Potter and Birks, Sayers Allport Pty., Ltd., Parke, Davis and Company, Allen and Hanburys, Burroughs Wellcome, F. Kersop, Denyer Bros., Lever Bros., W. H. Comstock, Scott and Bowne, Bonnington and Company, and Fassett and Johnston.

Chemists' Claims.—The Shop Assistants' Union has prepared claims for presentation to the Wages Board dealing with the employees in chemists' shops and all public and private dispensaries as are shops within the meaning of the Industrial Arbitration Act. The principal claims are as follows:—Managers (any person continuously in charge of a shop, whether known as manager or not), £5 10s.; chief assistant, £4 10s; assistant, £4; improver (an assistant in a shop during two years after completion of apprenticeship and fourth year of service), first year, £2 10s., second year, £3, thereafter £4; apprentices—first year, 15s., second, 20s., third, 30s., fourth, 50s. Any person temporarily relieving a manager or chief assistant shall receive the award rate for the position in which he or she is relieving. Twenty-five per cent. over and above the award rates shall be paid to any person employed for less than a week, minimum, 10s. 6d. Cashiers, fountain attendants, being females, 16 years of age, 12s. 6d.; 17 years, 15s.; 18 years, 17s. 6d.; 19 years, 22s. 6d.; 20 years, 25s. It is also claimed that notwithstanding anything contained in the Early Closing Acts, the hours of work shall not exceed 46 per week, with overtime at double rates. Each portion of an hour to be reckoned as a full hour. Managers are to be given three weeks', and other employees two weeks' annual holiday on full pay.

P.A.T.A.

The Annual Meeting of the P.A.T.A. was held on the 7th inst. at the Cafe Francais under the presidency of Mr. W. J. Williams in the unavoidable absence of the President (Mr. Silly), who sent an apology. There was a good attendance of members on the retail side of the Association.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read, were confirmed and signed by the Chairman.

The Annual Report was then read by the Secretary (Mr L. Zions), and was as follows:—

Your Council is pleased to report that notwithstanding the extra call upon its resources during the past year, the amount of cash to credit over liabilities is £80 15s. 2d., a larger sum than that at the close of any previous year; whilst the subscriptions due (after allowing for any that may be considered of a doubtful nature) amount to £40 0s., so that we may fairly consider that we have a total credit balance of £101 4s. 2d.

There has been an increase in membership of all branches, manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers, the latter, no doubt, being due to some chemists, hitherto non-members, having awakened last April to the fact that we needed more funds if we were to emerge successfully from the fight in which we were then engaged. No doubt they also realised that if through any cause we failed in our efforts at that juncture their own returns would be affected for all time.

Of the nine years in which this Association has been in existence, the first two and the last one have been the most strenuous. During the first two, the struggle to obtain members of the retail section and sufficient financial support was a very keen one, and during the last year, whilst we have been by no means free from worry in connection with finance, we were unwillingly forced to the conclusion that the time had arrived to submit to a crucial test the question of whether the Association's future efforts to adequately prevent cutting would be successful or otherwise.

The result of the contest is known to all of you. You are aware as to which of the manufacturers honourably and staunchly abided by their agreements with us (some at considerable temporary loss), and you also know those who remained your friends only during the period when they could receive from you without giving, ... who, when the time came for them to give, deserted you. For the former, no effort to push their listed lines should you consider too great. As for the latter, the principle of giving support for support implies its converse that we will in no sense give support or assistance where the interests of chemists are not considered by protecting their line, and thereby fixing an adequate profit.

The concrete result of the contest above referred to is that to-day the P.A.T.A. is working, and will in future work, amicably with those who until lately were considered as not friendly disposed towards us. Arrangements have been made with them which entitle us to say that there will be no future trouble in their direction in regard to the cutting of prices of any goods on our list

After nine years of work, we may now justly feel proud that we are not alone the only association of its kind in Australia which is established on a firm and substantial foundation, but also, actually, the only association of a similar nature in existence in connection with proprietary goods south of the Line.

Whilst congratulating ourselves on the favourable settlement of our difficulties in two important directions, members must not lose sight of the responsibility which rests upon them to give us their financial support, so that we may have a reserve to fall back upon should necessity arise through trouble in other directions. Present members can also help us considerably by inducing non-members with whom they are personally friendly to join us.

Further, we would again impress upon chemists the necessity to confine their window shows and shop displays of goods and cartons of Proprietaries to P.A.T.A. Lines only, to the absolute exclusion of non-protected goods. Many lines are in the list to-day owing to the limited way in which chemists adhered to the slogan, "no window shows unless the line is on the P.A.T.A."

And, again, we warn chemists to refuse to order any new proprietaries until they see a P.A.T.A. List with the line on it, or else a letter signed by the Secretary stating that the P.A.T.A. Agreement has been signed by the manufacturer of it. We regret to say that there has been some manufacturers who have not scrupled to state —for the sake of obtaining a small order—they intended to list a line when they had not the slightest intention of doing so.

Members are reminded that we are sometimes unable to list a line because the manufacturers either will not go to the trouble to arrange to adequately control supplies, or because the world's distribution of the particular goods is so large, and made through so many different channels, that they cannot control same.

A large number of cutting cases have been dealt with during the year. Two firms are still on the Stop List.

We regret to record the death of two old members during the last year. Messrs E. Parkes, of Balmain, and Powell, of Paddington.

During the absence of the Secretary, Mr. A. H. Reuss was good enough to act in his stead.

Numerous Council Meetings were held during the year, and representatives have been elected to a newly-formed Manufacturers Section of the Council, prominent firms being represented thereon.

Prospects are bright for the ensuing year

Mr. Young moved its adoption, and Mr. Cobb was the seconder.

Mr. H. D. B. Cox, in speaking to the report, said there was matter in the report that called for more comment than appeared on the surface. At a special meeting of pharmacists, it was recognised that the past year was a particularly strenuous and critical one. But very few outside of the Council recognised how strenuous or how critical it was. The contests of years had come to a head, which was anticipated sooner or later, in respect to two or three firms who were antagonistic to the Association. Some months ago, however, the atmosphere had been cleared, and after a compromise, terms and settlement were arrived at. So far as the Council was concerned, the agreement was one decidedly to the benefit of the Association Personally, he could not say he was quite satisfied, but had he persisted in his discontent, perhaps at the present moment there would have been no P.A.T.A. He held, and still holds, that the P.A.T.A. must realise the object for which it was created or fail to exist; but, anyhow, the agreement arrived at was a great gain to the Association. It is too early yet to say if the spirit of the agreement is being observed, but so far it had worked well, with the result that some of the manufacturers—supporters of the P.A.T.A.—are more emphatic in their support (applause), and intend to considerably extend their list. One manufacturer was asked whether

to preferred to give his support to those cutting prices, or to the general body of retail pharmacists, and he at once said his desire was to support the general body of pharmacists. He (Mr. Cox) then informed the gentleman that there was only one course for him to adopt, and that was to put the line on the P.A.T.A. List. Finally, the man said that the policy of his house would be in accord with that of the pharmacists. My idea was that this firm should list all its lines, and he was glad to say it was the intention of the firm to do so. (Applause.) That is an illustration of some concrete results of the year's work. Another matter to which they had annually referred was the window display by members of lines not on the protected list. In spite of all that had been said against this practice, there were quite a number of these displays in the windows of suburban chemists. He admitted that many of these displays were made on the assurance that the lines were to be listed. But in many cases chemists were being deceived, and pharmacists, unless the agent could show that the article had been listed, should have nothing to do with the line. If that policy were not adopted, there would surely be trouble, as there was no effective method of protection for pharmacists apart from the Association. The P.A.T.A. was the most effective and economical method of protection possible.

Mr. Zions (Sec.) said that the two firms referred to were strictly adhering to the agreement made with the Association and were recognising its spirit. With the arrival of different managers small mistakes might occur, but they would be remedied within half an hour so far as one firm was concerned.

Mr. A. H. Reuss referred particularly to one firm which had flouted the Association, and he asked why pharmacists should support such firms and in addition give them window displays? Chemists should only support those who supported them. (Applause.) The fact of the matter was that there was a number of pharmacists who were too lazy to dress their windows themselves and were only too glad to allow anyone to do the work for them, whether they were supporters of the Association or not. He was sure that as soon as chemists decided to have nothing to do with unlisted lines and gave them no window shows, the Association would be stronger. It was the duty of members to support the Council.

Mr. Cox said that one of the firms mentioned had after all listed only one line. They should not be prepared to accept one line of any firm but a fair representation of its articles. The firm under notice only placed one line on the list, and within a fortnight instructions were given for its removal without explanation.

Mr. Zions (Sec.) said arrangements were made to list the line just after the list had been issued, consequently it had to wait until the issue of the next list. The firm became dissatisfied because the Association would not issue a special list, and that was given as part of the reason for the removal of the line. The firm made use of the Association to get the line in order, and then once withdrew it.

Mr. F. L. Lloyd considered the report a very satisfactory one. It was essential to the existence of the Association to support only those who stuck to them. If they did that, this would not be a dying institution.

Mr. F. Gray having also spoken, the report was adopted, as was the balance sheet.

The following officers were elected:—Councillors (retail section), Messrs. D. J. Williams, H. D. B. Cox, A. H. Reuss, T. Irvine, and F. P. J. Gray; hon. auditors, Messrs. A. R. Joscelyne and W. Short.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded those manufacturers who had supported the Association in the crisis, it being stated that it was hardly possible to realise how much these firms stood to lose by their attitude, as, had the agreement not been signed, these firms would have broken with the others. It showed how thoroughly loyal the majority of manufacturers were to the Association and its principles.

A considerable sum was subscribed in the room to the fighting fund, and the meeting closed.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The Poisons Regulations.

Under the Food and Drugs Act 1908, the Board of Health are charged with the administration of the sale and custody of poisons, and regulations for the carrying out of the Act were approved by the Governor-in-Council on the 4th July last.

By the Regulations provision is made for the issue by the Central Board of Health of an annual license to any person as a dealer in poisons, who produces a certificate from a police magistrate or two justices that he is a fit and proper person to sell poison, and the payment of an annual license fee of five shillings. Medical practitioners and registered pharmaceutical chemists are not required to take out licenses.

Regulation Relating to Sale of Poisons.—"Food and Drugs Act. 1908."

1. Poisons shall be any of the following substances:—

List A.

Aconite
Arsenic
Cocaine, its salts and derivatives
Corrosive sublimate
Cyanide of potassium and all poisonous cyanides
Ergot of rye and its preparations
Morphine, its salts and derivatives
Prussic acid
Savin and its oil
Strychnine, its salts and derivatives
All poisonous vegetable alkaloids, their salts and derivatives not specifically named in this list

List B.

Arsenical preparations except paints and pigments
Belladonna
Cantharides

Carbolic acid
Chloral hydrate
Chloride of antimony
Chlorodyne
Chloroform
Creosote
Digitalis
Essential oil of almonds (unless without prussic acid)
Laudanum
Lysol
Medicinal preparations containing a poisonous vegetable alkaloid, its salts or derivatives
Nux vomica
Oxalic acid and its soluble salts
Opium
Phosphorus (except red phosphorus)
Red precipitate
Strong mineral acids
Sugar of lead
Tartar emetic
Vermin killers
White precipitate

2. No person shall sell any poison unless the immediate container bears on it the name of the poison, and the word "POISON" conspicuously printed, together with the name and address of the seller thereof.

3. No person shall sell any poison specified in List A of this regulation to any person who is under the age of eighteen years, nor to anyone who is unknown to the vendor, unless the sale be made in the presence of some witness who is known to the vendor, and to whom the purchaser is known, and before delivery of the poison an entry shall be made in a book to be kept for the purpose, to be called the "Poisons Book," specifying the date of sale, the poison, the quantity thereof, the purpose for which it is required, the name, address, and occupation of the purchaser, and also of the witness—whenever a witness is required—and shall be signed by the purchaser, witness, and vendor: Provided always that sales may be made to a written order signed by the purchaser, which order shall be preserved by the vendor, and a memorandum of the date of the said order, by whom it was written, and the quantity and particulars of the poison therein ordered shall be entered in the said Poisons Book, and no person shall sell poison so ordered to any person with whose signature he is not acquainted, unless such signature shall have been witnessed, or purport to have been witnessed, by a justice, clergyman, or public officer, or be authenticated by some person known to the vendor.

4. No person shall sell any arsenic or strychnine, or any preparation of the same respectively, unless in the case of arsenic and any uncoloured preparation of the same, such poison shall be mixed before the sale or delivery thereof with soot or powdered charcoal in the proportion of one ounce of soot or powdered charcoal at least to one pound of arsenic, and so in proportion for any greater or less quantity; and, unless in the case of strychnine, or any uncoloured preparation of the same, such poison shall be coloured with Armenian bole or other red colouring matter before the sale or delivery thereof. Provided always that whenever the purchaser states that such arsenic or strychnine, or any preparation thereof respectively, is required not for any pastoral or agricultural use, but for some other purpose, for which such admixture would according to the representation of the purchaser render it unfit such poison may be sold without the admixture hereinbefore specified.

5. No person shall leave any poison in any place (whether the same be ordinarily accessible to others or not) unless the immediate container shall be marked as POISON, and be otherwise duly labelled in the manner provided by this regulation.

6. All strong mineral acids, liniments, embrocations, lotions, and liquid disinfectants, antiseptics or deodorants consisting of or containing poison dispensed, sold, or delivered by any person shall be delivered in bottles rendered distinguishable by touch from ordinary medicine bottles, and there shall also be affixed to each bottle (in addition to the particulars required by this regulation) a label stating that the contents are not to be taken internally.

7. No person other than a legally qualified medical practitioner or a registered pharmaceutical chemist shall sell any poison unless he hold a licence from the Central Board of Health.

8. The Central Board of Health may, on the payment of a fee of five shillings, issue a licence as a dealer in poisons to any person who shall produce a certificate from a police magistrate or two justices that he is a fit and proper person to sell poisons. Such licence shall expire on the 30th day of June next following the date of issue, but the licence may be renewed on payment of five shillings per annum.

9. Cancellation of licences—

The Governor in Council may on the recommendation of the Central Board of Health by order direct the cancellation of the licence as a dealer in poisons held by any person who is convicted of a second offence against this regulation, or who shall be deemed unfit through habitual intoxication or otherwise to continue to sell poisons.

10. For the purposes of this regulation the person on whose behalf any sale is made by an assistant or apprentice shall be deemed to be the person who shall sell, and such assistant or apprentice shall be liable to the like penalties as the person on whose behalf he makes any sale.

11. Every vendor of poisons, other than legally qualified medical practitioners or registered pharmaceutical chemists, shall keep all poisons in a cupboard or room of such dimensions, and containing such shelves as the Central Board of Health may direct. The word "poisons" shall be conspicuously painted or written on the door of such cupboard or room, and no articles other than such poisons shall be placed or kept therein.

12. This regulation shall not apply to the sale of any poison when made up or compounded as a medicine by—

(*a*) A legally qualified medical practitioner, or

(*b*) By a registered pharmaceutical chemist, or

(c) By a veterinary surgeon for animals under his treatment, or

(d) In the form of homœopathic medicine, unless in the crude state, mother tincture, or of a greater strength than the third decimal potency of arsenic or corrosive sublimate or of a greater strength than the second decimal potency of any other poison.

13. Sub-section 7 of this regulation shall not apply to the sale of any photographic material, except that containing a poison in List V, nor to the sale of fly-poison papers.

Penalty for Breach of Regulation.

Any person who fails to do any act directed to be done or who does any act forbidden to be done by any of the above sub-sections of this regulation, shall be guilty of an offence, and be liable, upon conviction, to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds.

Application of Regulation.

This regulation shall apply to the whole of the State of South Australia.

In the Legislative Council on August 15 and 20, a debate took place, on a motion to disallow regulations under the Food and Drugs Act, relating to the sale of poisons. It was pointed out that the restrictions imposed seriously affected the interests of the producers, as large quantities of poison were used in various forms for eradicating pests, such as rabbits, wild dogs and foxes, as well as orchard pests. The Chief Secretary said the Advisory Board, which framed the regulations last week, had decided to recommend the Government to rescind the regulations, so that the matter might be further considered. Evidence would be taken before the regulations were framed. The debate was adjourned to enable this to be done.

A Doctor's Salary.—The litigation between the Adelaide United Friendly Societies' Dispensary and Dr. Kelmar, formerly of Geelong, Victoria, regarding the payment of salary, was concluded in the Supreme Court on August 20. The point in dispute was whether the doctor was entitled to the money, he not being at the time registered as a legally qualified medical practitioner in South Australia. Acting Justice Buchanan at the first hearing gave judgment in favour of the doctor, but an appeal was made to the Supreme Court. Judgment was delivered on Augut 20 by the Chief Justice, Justice Murray and Acting Justice Buchanan, who upheld the finding of the local court, the appeal being dismissed with costs.

Opium as a Medicine.—The Chief Justice (Sir Samuel Way) heard an appeal at the Adelaide Local Court of Full Jurisdiction on August 14 in the case of Ming Sin, who had been convicted for having had opium in his possession, and had been sentenced to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour. Mr. Degenhardt, for the appellant, said that there was not sufficient evidence of the drug having been imported since the proclamation of December 30, 1905, which made it a prohibited import. Appellant said that he had bought it in Melbourne 12 years ago. The Chief Justice: As a humble, commonsense individual, I don't believe that a man addicted to opium would not have half an ounce in his possession for 12 years. Mr. Powers: Although it was his last half-ounce, he was giving it away to his friends. Mr Degenhardt submitted that appellant, who had a weak heart, had had the opium prescribed as a medicine by a Chinese doctor. Dr. Ramsay Smith said in the lower court that opium was a proper drug for a man with valvular disease of the heart to take. The Chief Justice: The onus is on him to show that this drug was imported for medicinal purposes. He has not done so. This is a hard case, for the opium seems to have been beneficial in relieving his disease. It seems hard that he should not be able to get it in some cheap form. That, however, has been considered by the Legislature, which says that you can get it for medicine, but must not indulge in smoking under that pretext. The man will go to goal for three months. His case will be considered by the medical officer there, and if he cannot live without smoking, they will perhaps discharge him. The proper course will probably be found to administer the drug in another form. The conviction will be varied by striking out the words "with hard labour," and it will be upheld.

TASMANIA.

Pharmacy Board of Tasmania.

The monthly meeting was held on the 17th July, 1912. Present: Messrs. H. T. Gould (President), M. Rushton, T. James, Percy Ash, J. T. Weaver and the Registrar, Mr. J. Reid.

Correspondence.—L. P. Steer wired from Sydney asking for certificate of competency to enable him to register in New South Wales.—Certificate sent.

F. J. Ellis applied for registration in Tasmania, and sent his certificate from the British Society, No. 12381; also certificate from the Boards of New South Wales and South Australia.—The necessary declaration was, however, not in order.

Dr. Brooks, Secretary of the local branch of the B. Medical Association, wrote that he would consult his Committee regarding interview proposed at last meeting, and would advise further.

Company Pharmacy. — The Hon. the Attorney-General wrote that his attention had been drawn to the need for provision in the Pharmacy Act to allow a body corporate to carry on business, and asking the views of the Board.—Resolved that it would be, in the opinion of the Board, highly undesirable to make the proposed change.

Mr. Glynn Jones. — Mr. Rushton moved that the Board learns

with great satisfaction that Mr. Glynn-Jones is a member of the Select Committee, appointed by the House of Commons in connection with "The Patent Medicines Enquiry," and that a letter conveying this resolution be sent to Mr. Glynn-Jones.

Draft regulations were further considered and laid on the table.

Accounts.—For the last financial year, total revenue of £134 19s. 4d., which was deemed very satisfactory.

QUEENSLAND.

Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland.

The 32nd annual meeting was held at Brisbane on August 14, the President (Mr. G. J. Mackay) occupying the chair. The annual report and financial statement were adopted. Reference was made in the report to the incorporation of the society, and to the success which had attended the distribution of the A.P.F. It was a matter for regret that the Medical and other Practitioners Bill had been dropped. The Council hoped that the Government would introduce the Pharmacy section this year as a separate measure. The consummation of reciprocity with Great Britain is the subject of a congratulatory note. The financial statement showed a balance of receipts over expenditure of £108, as compared with £94, the previous year's balance. In the Benevolent Fund there is a balance shown of £101. No grants were made during the year. The surplus of assets over liabilities in the General Fund is stated at £170. Mr. Mackay delivered a Presidential address, outlining the work of the year. Referring to the Wages Board, he thought that the determination arrived at was a fair one to both sides. Reports regarding the A.P.F. as a whole were eminently satisfactory. Difficulties were met with by the Business Committee in its efforts to protect prices. Evidence would shortly be given by Messrs. Chater, Cowley and himself before Dr. Ashburton Thompson. Dr. Elkington, who administered the Health Act, was friendly disposed towards pharmacists. It was the intention of the Council at an early date to devise some scheme of mutual defence. Mr. Case, solicitor to the society, explained the advantage of incorporation. In answer to Mr. Rawlinson, the President said it was not intended to issue certificates of membership. A motion was carried transferring the property and funds of the society to the incorporated body. The Secretary detailed the scheme of legal defence which had been adopted in Victoria. It was suggested that the subscription should be increased to £2/2/- to cover provision for legal defence. A general discussion took place with regard to shorter hours for pharmacists. The matter was referred to the Business Committee to take immediate action. After a short discussion as to the advisability of fixing a new price list for dispensing on a dose basis, the meeting terminated.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

A Critical Revision of the Genus Eucalyptus, by J. L. Maiden, Government Botanist of New South Wales and Director of the Botanic Gardens, Sydney. Vol. II. Part 5, being part XV. of the complete work. As each part of this admirable and exhaustive work has appeared, we have spoken in strong commendation of its many excellencies. It is therefore unnecessary to say more with regard to the present issue than that it fully maintains the character of the work for careful and exact description and for the beauty of the four plates accompanying the text. Three species are described, viz., Eucalyptus Oleosa (with the varieties longicornis and glauca), E. Gillii and E. Falcata (with its variety ecostata). E. Oleosa presents general interest to Victorians from the fact that it forms a considerable proportion of "Mallee scrub," and to Pharmacists in that it yields a volatile oil rich in eucalyptol and containing little of the reputedly irritating phellandrene. Much confusion has existed with regard to E. Oleosa, its varieties and affinities, but Mr. Maiden mentions two varieties—one longicornis F. v. M., and the other glauca, Maiden, first described and named by himself. He arrives at the conclusion that E. Socialis, F. v. M., E. Socialis, var., laurifolia, F. v. M., and E. turbinata Behr. et F. v. M., are all identical with E. Oleosa. E. Gillii is a new species described by Mr. Maiden, and named by him in honour of Mr. Walter Gill, Conservator of Forests, South Australia. It is noteworthy on account of the mature foliage consisting of cordate leaves sessile, or very shortly stalked, base amplexicaul or rounded, the apex often acuminate. Dimensions, commonly, 1½in. long by 1¼in. broad. The third species described is E. Falcata, of which Mr. Maiden names and describes a variety var. ecostata.

Ballarat Chemists' Association.

A Special Meeting of the Ballarat Chemists' Association was held at Lester's Hotel, on Monday, August 19. Mr. J. W. Scott occupied the chair. Mr. E. H. Leete, of Malvern was present and outlined the principal features of the Defence Fund proposals. These met with general

approval, and it was decided to call another meeting as soon as the Prospectus was issued, with a view of taking united action in the matter. Mr W. H. Fleay asked why it had been decided to carry out the Insurances through a Registered Insurance Office, instead of the Company taking its own risks. Mr. Leete said that it was not considered advisable at the present stage to run any undue risks There were several advantages in dealing with an Insurance Company, which would be appreciated when the prospectus was issued. Mr. Leete then explained what had been done in Melbourne in connection with A.P.F., and it was resolved that copies of the formulary be obtained, and distributed with samples of the preparations, to members of the medical profession in and around Ballarat The last matter brought under notice was the Proprietary Manufacturing Company of which Mr. Leete is one of the Managers. After the method of working the Company had been explained, several members undertook to take advantage of the scheme and paid the necessary entrance fee. A vote of thanks to Mr. Leete for his kindness in bringing the above matters so prominently before the meeting was carried on the motion of Mr. Cornell Mr. Leete, in responding, said that if he had been of any assistance in connection with any of the above movements his visit to Ballarat had been amply justified. He trusted that Pharmacists would give careful consideration to the Defence proposals, as he was satisfied they were framed on sound business lines and would in future likely to be of great service to Pharmacists in this State. The meeting then terminated

Chemists' Cricket Club Dance.—The annual Cinderella Dance of the Chemists' Cricket Club was held in the Masonic Hall on July 30th. The weather was propitious, and there was a good attendance. Dancing commenced at 8.15 p.m., and continued until midnight. Di Gilio's band provided dainty and attractive music, and the hall was beautifully decorated for the occasion with festoons of imitation wistaria and cloth of gold roses, which provided a combination of quite artistic merit Refreshments were served in the supper room during the intervals Mr. J. Champion acted as M.C., whilst the general arrangements for the comfort of the visitors were in the capable hands of Mr. S. J Fripp, the Hon. Secretary, assisted by the members of the Committee

NOTES AND ABSTRACTS.

Treatment of Warts.—All caustics are useful in destroying warts, but the cauterisation must not be pushed too far. The skin around the wart should be protected with a layer of collodion or some other protective With nervous patients, to avoid pain, the application of either methyl or ethyl chloride spray is recommended. Destruction of warts can also be effected with the galvano-cautery, or thermocautery. In slight cases the warts may be treated by the application of soft soap. For example, a layer of soap about the thickness of the back of the blade of a knife is spread upon a piece of flannel or muslin, placed on the warts, and kept there day and night. If it is inconvenient to keep this dressing on during the day, on rising, the soap which is on the skin is washed off and either zinc oxide or talc powder is applied. The applications are continued until the wart comes off, this being assisted by scraping the wart after each application. If the soap irritates the skin too much its use should be suspended for a few days. For numerous warts on the back, hands, and face a paste made of acetic acid, sublimed sulphur, and glycerin may be used. Ten per cent. salicylic pastes are also used for smaller warts, particularly on the face. Plasters containing 10 to 20 per cent. of salicylic acid and 2 to 5 per cent. of resorcin are convenient and active in use. The plaster should be removed every two or three days, the wart scraped, and a new plaster applied. A 20 per cent. salicylic acid collodion will also be found useful. The juice of certain plants has also been a popular application for the removal of warts.—*Bulletin General de Therapeutique*, April 23rd, 1912.—"Pharm. Journal."

Veronal for Seasickness.—The author has studied twenty-two cases of seasickness treated with veronal, and reports favourably on its use. The trial was made under rather good weather conditions, but it seems that the drug holds a high place in the treatment of seasickness, and that it will relieve cases that have not been reached by other remedies. At first the drug was given in doses of 5 grains, but later it was learned that doses of 2 grains were just as effective. In only three cases out of the twenty-two were there unfavourable symptoms. In the first, a man who was given 15 grains in three doses covering a period of twelve hours was relieved of the seasickness, but the next day on landing he suffered from a loss of co-ordination, and staggered like a drunken man. These symptoms only lasted one day, and he was then entirely well. In the case of a young woman who was given 5 grains in two doses at the interval of one hour, although the symptoms were promptly relieved he suffered from drowsiness for two days. The only other case was that of a neurasthenic lady who was accustomed to "faint," and did so after a second dose of 2 grains had been administered. She was quickly restored with sal volatile, but complained of numbness in the arms, hands, and legs for several hours. The author states that veronal is not a safe drug to put into the hands of the public to be used in the treatment of seasickness, and that it would seem that the unfavourable results obtained were due to the use of too large a dose.—*Therap Gazz.*, June 15, 1912.

Phenocoll Hydrochloride for Whooping Cough.—The author has found phenocoll hydrochloride to be most useful for the treatment of whooping cough. The dose given was 8 grains in twenty-four hours for infants of four to five months, and up to 30 grains in the same period for older children. The brown colour which it imparts to the urine permits its rapidity of elimina-

tion to be followed. In almost all instances great improvement is noticeable on the second day; in all of the 100 cases treated the course of the disease was much shortened. The harmlessness of the drug in these doses is absolute. No single case of broncho-pneumonia has occurred. The use of phenocoll hydrochloride appears to greatly lessen the danger of pulmonary complications.—Cazal (*Nouveaux Remedes*, 1912, 20, 201).

Adhesive Ointment.—An ointment having a greater power of adhering to the skin than any other, which gives excellent results in all chronic infiltration of the skin, such as eczema, psoriasis, etc., is made as follows:—Acid Salicylic, 10; Pyrogallol, and Liq. Carbon. Deterg., aa 20; Zinc. Oxid., 20; Sapo Virid. and Adipis Lanæ (anhyd.), aa 25. It is of a clinging consistence and whitish-grey colour; the surface becomes black on keeping, by oxidation, but below the surface it remains grey.—Dr. Dreuw (*D. med. Wochenschr.*, through *Pharm. Zeit.*, January 10, 1912, 27).—"Pharmaceutical Journal."

TOWN OF "NO GOOD."

Kind friends, have you heard of the Town of "No Good," on the banks of the River Slow,
Where the Some-time-or-other scents the air, and the soft Go-easies grow?
It lies in the valley of What's-the-use, in the province of Let-her-slide;
It's the home of the reckless I-don't-care, where the Give-it-ups abide.
The town is as old as the human race, and it grows with the flight of years,
It is wrapped in the fog of the idler's dreams, its streets are paved with discarded schemes,
And are sprinkled with useless tears.

LEGAL AND MAGISTERIAL.

Illegal Bottle Buying.—For purchasing bottles from children under the age of 15 years, George Redgrave, marine store proprietor, Flevill street, was find 5s., with 4s. costs, at the Richmond Police Court on August 14. Proceedings were laid under the Marine Stores and Old Metals Act, and were initiated by the Licensed Collectors' Union. Two members of the union gave evidence. James Tweedie, marine-store proprietor, Bromham-place, was also fined 5s. on each of two similar charges.

Early Closing Act—What is a Sale?—An appeal case was heard by the Chief Justice in the Practice Court on July 31, in which J. E. Billingham, inspector of factories, proceeded against Messrs. Joseph Timms and Sons, of Elizabeth-street, on a charge of having neglected to close their shop at 5 o'clock on June 10. At the hearing before the City Court the case was dismissed, and the department obtained an order nisi to review the decision, which it was sought to make absolute. The defendants' business comes under two provisions, one portion having to be closed at 5 o'clock, and the other remaining open later. The allegation by the department was that on June 10, after 5 o'clock, an officer, named Howard, went into the shop, and, in reply to his request, was served with certain goods. The defendants denied this. The Chief Justice, in giving judgment, said the question was whether the goods were sold. It was not disputed that Howard demanded them, and that a driver, who was in the shop serving, got them, and wrapped them up. It was also admitted that he had a conversation with another man in the shop, who told him not to sell them, and he then saw the manager, who told him not to sell, as it was after hours. It was denied that the 10s offered by Howard was accepted as payment. For the defendants, it was stated the goods were put down on the servers' side, and not placed at the disposal of a purchaser, while Howard said they were delivered to him. There was ample evidence on which the justices could arrive at the conclusion that there was not a sale. The justices appeared to have weighed the evidence and found in favour of the defendants, and he could not see any reason why he should now interfere with their decision. The order nisi was, therefore, discharged, with costs.

Throwing Sulphuric Acid.—At the Bairnsdale Police Court on August 2nd, Harold Green, aged 20 years, was charged with cruelty to animals. He admitted having thrown sulphuric acid on a horse and a cow, as they were frequently in his employers' yard. He was fined £10, with £5 10s. 6d. costs.

Unregistered Veterinary Practitioner.—At the Sale Police Court on July 22nd, R. A. Dixon was charged with a breach of the Veterinary Surgeons' Act 1890, in having unlawfully used the title of veterinary surgeon. Accused pleaded ignorance of the law, and said that he did not perform operations, but simply treated horses for certain complaints. He admitted having no qualifications, although he said he had practised as a veterinary surgeon for some years in Canada and South Australia. A fine of 20s was imposed.

Open After Hours: Chemists' Fined.—At the Collingwood Court on August 20, Nicholas White, chemist, 286 Smith-street, was charged with having failed to close his shop from the hour of eight o'clock on the evening of July 13. Mr. J. W. K. Freeman, Assistant Crown Solicitor, prosecuted. John Finlay, Shops and Factory Inspector, stated that he found White's shop open at 8.23 p.m. on July 13. White informed witness that he had been conversing with a friend at the back of his shop, and was not aware that the hour for closing had passed. George T. E. Collopy, Inspector, stated that complaints had been made about White's shop being kept open after legal hours. White promised witness that he would obey the law in the future. A fine of 20/- was imposed, with 7/6 costs.

POISONING CASES.

Oxalic Acid.—Sarah Varons, 55, of Canning-street, North Carlton, was admitted to the Mel-

Hospital on July 30th, suffering from the effects of a draught of oxalic acid, which she drank in mistake for Epsom salts. She recovered after treatment.

A.B.C. Liniment.—Maria Pedelty, 42, married, residing at Sandon road, Moorabbin, accidentally swallowed a draught of A.B.C. liniment on August 4th. She was taken to the Melbourne Hospital, after being treated by Dr. Scantlebury, of Cheltenham.

Strychnine.—Jane Richardson, 17, domestic servant, Goornong, died on August 11, as the result of having swallowed strychnine on the previous day. Mr. Moore, P.M., held an inquiry on August 12th. Evidence was given that the girl was in a certain condition, and had admitted having swallowed the poison. A verdict of death from strychnine poisoning, self administered, was recorded.

Lysol.—Ethel Kew Ming, 16, residing at the Chinese Camp, St. Arnaud North, drank half a cupful of Lysol on July 22nd. She had been suffering from melancholic. After treatment at the St. Arnaud Hospital she recovered.—May Ward, 50, was found lying in High-street, Prahran, on August 7th, suffering from the effects of Lysol poisoning. She was removed to the Alfred Hospital, where she died the next day.—Agnes McPherson, who said she resided at Dover-street, Newmarket, was found in a state of collapse in Spencer-street on July 27th. She informed a constable she had swallowed half a bottle of Lysol. She was taken to the Melbourne Hospital for treatment, and recovered.—Celia Diamond, 32, unmarried, residing in Gertrude-street, Fitzroy, swallowed a small quantity of Lysol on July 25th in mistake for medicine. Although not in a serious condition, she was taken to the Melbourne Hospital for treatment.

Prussic Acid.—Dr. W. L. Mullen, Superintendent of the Ararat Lunatic Asylum, was found dead in his bed at the hospital on August 20. A small phial containing prussic acid was on a table near the bed. Dr Mullen had for some time been suffering from insomnia. The death of his first wife, eighteen months ago, greatly affected his health. He was a son of the late Mr. Samuel Mullen, of Mullen's Library, Melbourne.

PATENTS APPLIED FOR.

LIST OF APPLICATIONS.—The following Patents have been applied for at the Commonwealth Patents Office by the persons named, or their Attorneys.

"Dental impression trays." Prov. No. 5541. John Mackenzie McLachlan.

"Sanitary regenerator for pasteurising; for heating and cooling in one process." No. 5547. James Dewar Hunter.

"Apparatus for injecting poison into prickly pear." No. 5603. Henry Trigilli in Bottrill.

"Hair Restorer." No. 5694. Helen O'Connell.

"Carbonator for saturating or mixing water or other liquid with carbonic acid gas." No. 5603. Arthur Eckersley.

"Manufacture of a liquid applicable for the destruction of prickly pear." No. 5743. William Constantine, act. inv., Patrick Mulheron, assignee, and John Joseph McGrath, assignee.

TRADE MARK APPLICATIONS.

THE COMMONWEALTH REGISTRAR OF TRADE MARKS has accepted the following applications for registration during the month. Objections to the registration of any of these must be lodged within three months of the date of their publication in the official journal:—

CARBOLOCIDE.—The word "Carbolocide." Sanitary liquid soap. H. Edward Hope and Co., Bellites-street, London.

CHLORO-NAPTHOLEUM.—The word "Sea'en," and distinctive device. Disinfectant. United Distributing Companies Ltd., George and Wynyard streets, Sydney.

PLANTOIDS.—Distinctive mark. Fertilizers. Plant's Plantoid Ltd., Hopetoun House, 5 Lloyds-avenue, London.

LEVER.—Distinctive label. Perfumed soap, perfumery, preparations for teeth and hair and glycerine for toilet purposes. Lever Bros. Ltd., Balmain, Sydney.

ZAPON.—The word "Zapon." Varnishes and lacquers. Frederick Crane Chemical Co., 22 Newhall Hill, Birmingham, England.

PERGENOL.—The word "Pergenol." A disinfectant and deodoriser. Chemische Werke vorm. Dr. Heinrich Byk, 18 Windscherdstrasse, Berlin—Charlottenburg 5, Germany.

VEKIL.—The word "Vekil." Chemical substances for destroying vegetation. Helen Black Ellis, Violet Town, Victoria.

NOTSELRAHC.—The word "Notselrahc." Medical preparations for human use. Edmee Charleston, The Mine, Sunny Corner, N.S.W.

GUSTOL.—The word "Gustol." Perfumery, toilet articles, etc. Sarah A. Augustus, 60 Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

LUBREX.—The word "Lubrex." A cough mixture. Francis J. S. Hutchenson, Towers and Boundary streets, Charters Towers, Queensland.

WALDORF.—The word "Waldorf." Toilet paper. Scott Paper Co., Philadelphia, U.S.A.

PYXOL.—The word "Pyxol." Disinfectants and insecticides. Barrett Manufacturing Co., 17 Battery-place, New York.

SANTARR.—The word "Santarr." Chemical substance used for agricultural, horticultural, veterinary and sanitary purposes. Kelvinside Chemical Co. Ltd., Dawsholm, Maryhill, Glasgow.

SYSTEM BUILDING TONIC.—Distinctive device. Chemical substances prepared for use in medicine and pharmacy. Sayers' Allport Proprietary Ltd., 9 O'Connell-street, Sydney, N.S.W.

QUEEN BRAND.—Chemical substances prepared for use in medicine and pharmacy. Taylor and Colledge Ltd., Charlotte-street, Brisbane, Q.

DIORADIN.—The word "Dioradin." Medicinal preparations for human use. Societe Le Dioradin Plan—Palais, Geneva, Switzerland.

LUESAN.—The word "Luesan." All medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations and medicated foodstuffs included in class 3. Dr Friedrich August Volkmar Klopfer, Leubnitz, Dresden, Germany.

ALTA.—The word "Alta. Perfumery, including toilet articles, preparations for the teeth and hair, and perfumed soap. Joseph S. Vickery, Humffray-street, Ballarat East.

MARKET REPORT.

Business has been brisker since our last report, and with good prospects in the country districts, the temporary lull is likely to give place to increased trading.

MORPHIA and CODEINE have both fallen in price.

GLYCERIN continues to advance; contracts now being made at higher rates.

ARSENIC has gone up. The rise in London was £4 a ton.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, owing to an alteration in the rate of the duty, has advanced 10 per cent.

CHEMICALS.—Cream of tartar has advanced very considerably on the other side, and prices have advanced by at least 6s. a cwt during the past three weeks or so. The advance is principally due to the scarcity of raw material, and also partly to the fact that a leading manufacturer in France has gone insolvent, owing to the keen competition causing his business to be non-profitable. Tartaric acid has also advanced in sympathy.

NOTES—NEWS, TRADE, ETC.

MESSRS FELTON, GRIMWADE AND CO. have ordered two new motor delivery vans for the quick despatch of goods around Melbourne and suburbs. The first of these arrived during the month, and has been much admired by those who have seen it.

MR. LANG, representing Messrs. Heine and Co., Leipzig, the manufacturers of the popular Heiko series of perfumes, is at present on a visit to Melbourne Messrs. Rocke, Tompsitt and Co. have been appointed agents in Victoria from 1st November next for this firm's products.

MESSRS. ROCKE, TOMPSITT AND CO. are showing some very neat pocket manicure and toilet sets combined, in folding leatherette case, and each containing mirror, nail scissors, polishing pad, comb, nail cleaner, and cuticle pusher. They have opened a new shipment of manicure sets, assorted qualities, and fresh designs "Emailleur" nail stone, each in neat celluloid case, one dozen on card, and the "Astoria" nail polisher, on decorated cards, are two additions to the increasing number of manicure accessories. The "Universal" mirror, round shaped, bevelled glass, is a remarkably low price article. Fresh shipments of Kirk's soaps have just arrived, also a new suspensory bandage, in white and khaki. In sponges Messrs R. T. and Co. have just unpacked a large assortment, which are worth inspection. The same remark applies to First-Aid Cabinets, which may be obtained in all sizes and at varied prices. A neat line of ivory tooth picks, 1 doz. on card, is selling well, and shows a good profit to the retailer.

DE LEON'S GOODS.—Messrs. Rocke, Tompsitt and Co. are pushing their proprietaries under this well-known trade name. They are now putting up an imported Carnation Talcum Powder, and a violet talcum powder, in nicely decorated tins. De Leon's nail polishing powder is another line which has been well spoken of. It is certainly very effective in producing a bright polish on the nails. During the month Messrs. R. T. and Co. have sent out 5000 circulars, and distributed samples advertising this line. The result has been a fair and steady demand.

MR. JOHN LLEWELLYN, late of Mansfield, and MR. H. H. RICHMOND have entered into partnership, and have taken over the business formerly carried on as Richmond and Son, 212 Williamstown, Toorak. Mr. A. Richmond has retired from business.

MESSRS. FELTON, GRIMWADE AND CO. have just opened a very large assortment of sponges, Turkey and honeycomb, ranging from 3s. doz. to 12s. each. They have also received telescopic ear trumpets, gun metal, with double slide extension giving three lengths; pocket manicure sets, containing nail polisher, nail crayon and trimmer; cards containing a dozen assorted nail-file and nail nippers, mounted in various colours; improved Russian rubber sponges, incased in Turkish towelling; fresh supplies of Rida face powder, three in box; surf bathing caps, new designs, and assorted shapes and colours, and a fine range of sponge bags. They are also showing a fine display of glassware, including a wide range of urn-shaped, cylindrical and conical show bottles. Baby weighing machines, of good quality, British make, are available at a low price to those requiring a cheap but accurate article. Personal weighing machines to weigh 24 stone by single ounces constructed of the best materials may also be obtained. These machines are specially suitable for a consulting room. The new Sanitary Still, specially designed to meet the requirements of pharmacists, hospital and laboratory workers, has been constructed on the latest scientific principles, and can be recommended as a cheap and durable article. Messrs. F. G. and Co. have been appointed agents for Sykes' Drench, etc., preparations which have a large sale in New Zealand. The proprietors intend advertising them largely in Victoria, and anticipate a good retail demand, especially in the country districts.

MR. ROBERT HARVIE, of Wedderburn, has purchased the business of Mr. Thos. E. Johns, Chapel-street, South Yarra.

MR. A. W. MCGIBBONY, Ararat, who recently passed his Final Examination, has purchased Mr. R. Harvie's business at Wedderburn.

MESSRS. DUFFDIN AND SAINSBURY have been given the distributing agency for Pond's well-known American toilet specialties, and hold

stocks of the maker's principal lines. Pond's Vanishing Cream, a non-oily preparation, is a delicately perfumed face cream, which has a large sale in the United States, and has already met with a good reception here. Messrs. D. and S. have received another shipment of J. and E. Atkinson's perfumery, for which they are the Victorian agents. They have also supplies of Brown-Sequard's "Sequarine," a general restorative. Formalin tablets, mint flavoured, in 1lb. jars, are in demand. McClinton's Hiberman shaving bowls are selling well. A new shipment of Rigby's hair brushes and Tilbury's tooth brushes—a good assortment of each—is to hand. The proprietors of Iron Jelloids are extensively circularising the medical profession, and there are certain to be inquiries for this line, stocks of which are held by the firm. Atkinson's have sent out a new line of violet powder in tins, with patent sprinkler tops. Messrs. D. and S. have opened a full set of samples of handkerchief and glove silk sachets, from which selections are being made for the Christmas trade.

Mr. E. Merck, Darmstadt, writes:—It may interest you to learn that my Barium Sulphate, extra pure, free from soluble Barium salts, for X-ray Diagnosis, corresponds to the following:—Standard of Purity: 10 grammes of barium sulphate are heated to boiling with a mixture of 10 c.c. of glacial acetic acid (sp. gr. 1.064), and 90 c.c. of water, filtered, and 50 c.c. of the filtrate evaporated to dryness on a water-bath. The residue is dissolved in 20 c.c. of water, and filtered. If a few drops of dilute sulphuric acid are added to the filtrate, it should not yield a precipitate of barium sulphate within the course of an hour (absence of soluble barium salts and barium carbonate). 25 c.c. of the acetic acid extract should not be affected by hydrogen sulphide solution (absence of heavy metals). If 2 grammes of barium sulphate and 10 c.c. of nitric acid (sp. gr. 1.140-1.152) be heated to boiling, and filtered, the filtrate should not, after the addition of solution of ammonium molybdate, yield a yellow precipitate within an hour (absence of barium phosphate). A mixture of 2 grammes of barium sulphate with 10 c.c. of stannous chloride solution should not assume a dark colour in the course of an hour (absence of arsenic).

A Curious Testimonial.—The following extraordinary letter was recently received by a Queensland country pharmacist, who, being unable to interpret its meaning, forwarded it to Messrs. Felton, Grimwade and Co., Melbourne, for elucidation. Their firm's staff, however, were unable to unravel the puzzle, and suggested that possibly some nimble-witted pharmacist might solve it:—"Constituents of Hypol—Two wonderful cures effected by it.—Dear Sir,—In reading the above it made me very pleased and hopeful. I have got a baby in the Children's Hospital, Brisbane. He went in when he was two years old; he is now three. The doctor says he is much the same; no one belonging to him suffered from hip disease. The doctor pronounced him a very healthy child, the cause was a fall, not quite two feet.—Yours, etc., ——

Melbourne U.F.S. Dispensary.—At the last quarterly meeting of the general committee, a report was received from the executive to the effect that satisfactory arrangements had been made for dispensing "urgent" prescriptions required after closing hours. The final payment of £400 had been paid on the buildings in Bowen-street, and the mortgage had been released. During the past twelve years £2500 had been paid off, and the result was that the institution had now a fine asset free from debt. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. F. T. Jordan, the head dispenser, and his staff of assistants.

Essendon U.F.S. Dispensary.—The first quarterly report of the above dispensary discloses that 1070 members are now on the books. During the quarter 1374 prescriptions were dispensed. The receipts totalled £113, including sales to members, £15. The committee reported that they intended stocking more proprietary medicines, and anticipated that when it became known that members could purchase all their medical requirements at the dispensary the cash sales would considerably increase.

Malvern U.F.S. Dispensary.—The half-yearly meeting of the recently-formed Malvern dispensary was held on July 27th. Sales of medicine to members were stated to be increasing—the total for the half-year being £54. The cost of drugs, etc., amounted to £84, whilst the excess of assets over liabilities was shown at £220 19s. 7d. The membership increased during the half-year by 50, making a total of 1063.

Hawthorn U.F.S. Dispensary.—At the monthly meeting of the Hawthorn U.F.S. Dispensary on August 15th, Mr. R. Hammett presiding, it was decided to reduce the entrance fee for members from 2s. 6d. to 1s. It was reported that the number of members was now about 2000. A property between Glenferrie and Auburn had been purchased, and it was intended as soon as possible to remove the present building and erect a suitable structure for a permanent dispensary. At present premises are rented in Burwood-road, Glenferrie.

Mr. John Rosier, chiropodist and foot specialist, 240 Swanston-street, Melbourne, has had a handsome new shop front erected at his premises by Messrs. T. Duff and Bros. The fittings are of the best description, and greatly add to the appearance of the shop. Mr. Rosier continues to enjoy the confidence of the medical profession and the public, a fact which is testified by the large number of patients who seek his advice.

Mr. Henry Thomas, of Croydon, Queensland, who is paying a visit to England, was in Melbourne for a few days, and left in the R.M.S. "Osterley" on the 20th August.

PERSONAL.

Mr. H. Norman is relieving Mr. P. R. Bayley of Werribee.

Mr. Frank Newman has gone to Maldon to relieve Mr. H. E. Elphick.

Mr. B. J. Franklin is relieving at the U.F.S. Dispensary, South Melbourne.

Mr. George Arnold, Sydney, paid a visit to Melbourne during the month.

Mr. A. L. Craven is at present relieving at the Eye and Ear Hospital, Melbourne.

Mr. W. H. Howitt has been relieving Mr. W. F. B. Gough, Daylesford, for a few days.

Mr. A. S. Cohn, Camberwell, has just returned from a holiday spent in Queensland.

Mr. P. H. Shepherd, of Cooper and Shepherd, Maffra and Heyfield, has been spending a holiday in Sydney.

Messrs. W. G. Fegent and S. Ottoway, of Oxford-street, Sydney, paid a visit to Melbourne during the month.

Mr. A. L. McNeel, after relieving Mr. A. S. Cohn, Camberwell, for a month, has gone to the Geelong U.F.S. Dispensary.

Mr. W. Philphin has been relieving Mr. Lindsay Knight, of North Brighton, during the month.

Mr. T. A. Dickson, Geelong, has just returned from a most enjoyable holiday trip to Northern Queensland.

Mr. Rivers Langton, Queen-street, Melbourne, has been elected Chairman of the Bench at Kew for the tenth year in succession.

Mr. W. H. Ware has left the Footscray U.F.S. Dispensary, and has been succeeded by Mr. G. D. Meldrum, late of Messrs. Felton, Grimwade and Co.

Mr. R. R. Rich, who has been for the past five years with Mr. J. Garrick, Collingwood, has accepted a position with Mr. F. Lawson, North Melbourne.

Mr. Bebe, a recent arrival from Sydney, who has had five years' experience with Messrs. Eccles and Co., Auckland, N.Z., has gone to Mr. J. H. Rountree, Hamilton.

Mr. W. G. Hearne, the well-known manufacturing chemist, and his daughter, of Geelong, returned to Melbourne on August 4 by the R.M.S. "Zealandia," after a tour abroad.

Mr. F. Buckhurst has been spending a week's holiday at Birregurra. He interviewed several Geelong pharmacists on his way through in reference to the Defence Fund proposals.

Mr. E. Norton Grimwade paid a hurried visit to Perth, W.A., during the month, and was present at the annual general meeting of Messrs. Felton, Grimwade and Bickford Ltd., held in that city.

Mr. H. T. Tompsitt, of Messrs. Rocke, Tompsitt and Co., arrived in Melbourne from London by the R.M.S. "Medina," on August 5th. Mr. Tompsitt, who is in excellent health, intends remaining in Melbourne for about three or four months.

Country pharmacists in town during the month included Messrs. W. F. B. Gough, Daylesford; P. J. Mulhall, Seymour; N. M. Pardey, Geelong; R. Harvie, Wedderburn; W. L. Williams, Bendigo; L. Eason, Tatura; W. B. Dougall, Warrnambool; W. C. Kerns, Geelong; R. S. Poynter, Coleraine; A. E. Ponsfield, Lancefield; H. P. Bennett, Terang.

Melbourne "Punch," of August 15, published a photographic group of Messrs. Rocke, Tompsitt and Co.'s staff, together with the names of all the employees. The group is one of a series designed to show the development which has taken place in Melbourne during the past few years.

Messrs. Fegent, Ottoway and Mulhall motored from Melbourne to Ballarat on August 10th, the auspicious occasion being Mr. Ottoway's marriage to Miss Fraser. Mr. E. H. Leete, of Malvern, was also present at the ceremony. During Messrs. Fegent and Mulhall's absence, Mr. W. A. Rodger is in charge of their Oxford-street business.

Mr. Joseph E. Gabriel, dentist, of Sale, brother of Mr. C. J. Gabriel, Abbotsford, is at present in London. Mr. Gabriel spent nine months in the United States—the greater part of the time in the general hospital at Pennsylvania. At the University of that city Mr. Gabriel took his D.D.S. (Doctor of Dental Surgery) degree.

Mr. Robt. Ewing, manager of Messrs. Kempthorne, Prosser and Co. Ltd., Dunedin, N.Z., arrived in Melbourne on a visit on August 16th.

Mr. W. M. Jewkes, of Mount Alexander-road, Essendon, has been appointed electoral registrar for the Essendon division of the Melbourne North Province and for the Essendon division of the electoral district of Essendon, in place of Mr. A. Rutherford, resigned.

Mr. R. V. Anderson, chemist at Messrs. Rocke, Tompsitt and Company's factory, Bridge-road, Richmond, was instrumental in extinguishing the flames in a motor car which caught on fire outside the factory on August 9. Mr. Anderson heard the word "Fire" called out and rushed into the street with a chemical fire extinguisher which soon subdued the flames. The car was worth £600.

Mr. E. H. Leete, Malvern, left for Ballarat on August 16, with the intention of bringing under the notice of the local pharmacists the advantages of the Defence Company at a special meeting which had been arranged by the Ballarat Chemists' Association to be held on August 19. Mr. Leete also intended interviewing pharmacists in reference to the co-operative manufacturing company of which he is one of the managers.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Cornu (nee McGill).—On the 20th July, at Central Pharmacy, Kerang, to Mr. and Mrs. Fredk. Cornu—a daughter. Both well.

McPhee.—On the 30th July, at "Hyrncastre," Creswick, the wife of Colin McPhee—a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

Vale—De Lacy.—On the 20th June, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, by the Rev. Father McKenna, Arthur F. W., eldest son of the late Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Vale, of Kensington, to Kathleen L., younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. le Lacy, of East Melbourne. Present address, 114 Macaulay-road, Kensington.

Wingfield—Ogburn.—On the 8th July, at All Saints', East St. Kilda, by the Rev. J. W. Ashton, Henry Churchill, second son of W. H. Wingfield, Esq., Boort, to Eva Vair Armstrong, eldest daughter of Joseph Ogburn, Esq., Charlton.

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KEEP YOUR WEATHER EYE OPEN -

Be sure it is

WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS

DO YOU STOCK

"Sickle" Brand

FORMALIN?

(FORMALDEYDE 40%.)

ITS USES ARE NUMBERLESS

In the Household and on the Farm.

A POPULAR DISINFECTANT

DEODORANT

FUMIGANT, Etc., Etc.

Head Office—

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MELBOURNE.

INVALUABLE FOR PICKLING WHEAT

FOR PICKLING POTATOES

NOR DESTROYING FLIES, Etc., Etc.

Wood Distillation Works—

Yarra Junction,

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It will pay you well to Sell SPARKLET Syphons.

Don't be content to sell bulbs only. There is good steady trade in bulbs, certainly, and no trouble, but the way to increase that trade is to sell more Syphons. Every Syphon that goes out of your shop is a salesman. It starts working for you from that minute—selling Sparklet Bulbs. So order up some when the hot weather comes along—make a good show of them—and you will build up a bulb trade in your district which will go on bringing in good money for years.

N.B.—Ask your wholesaler about our Free Syphon Offer—one extra free of charge with every dozen ordered.

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KEROL The Guaranteed Disinfectant.

KEROL is non-poisonous, is non-toxic and non-corrosive, and contains no carbolic or cresylic acid.

The manufacture of **KEROL** is bacteriologically controlled.

KEROL forms a homogeneous and permanent emulsion.

KEROL'S high efficiency is not destroyed by the presence of organic matter.

KEROL as a bactericide is 10 to 35 times as active as carbolic acid.

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"Report upon the Carbolic Acid Co-efficient for Bacillus Typhosus of the **KEROL** in the drum marked for identification." The test was performed with a culture of B. Typhosus, which gave well-marked widal reactions with cases of Typhoid Fever.

$$\text{CARBOLIC ACID CO-EFFICIENT} \quad \frac{1400}{100} = 14$$

The co-efficient for Bacillus Typhosus is 14, or, in other words, so far as these tests show, this **KEROL** is 14 time as powerful a germicide for Bacillus Typhosus as Carbolic Acid is.

(Signed) T. P. ANDERSON STUART, M.D., LL.D.
(Signed) HENRY G. CHAPMAN, M.D.
University of Sydney, December 14th, 1908.

A 1/3 Bottle makes 20 Gallons of efficient Disinfectant.

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Office Cases, complete with cylindrical lenses, from £4 5/- Handsome Mahogany Case containing 24 pairs each convex and concave spherical, 12 pairs each convex and concave cylinder lenses, prisms, and discs, mounted in nickel and gilt rings, £6 15/-. This is **SPECIAL VALUE,** types included. A large assortment to choose from, including roll top and travelling patterns.

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SOFT, DEMULCENT, PALATABLE.

In the medical treatment of most Throat Affections a simple & effective method of local application is a necessity.

The exigencies of modern practice demand the employment of a large variety of drugs in a soothing and demulcent form.

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The following Pastilles are largely used, and have been found from long practical experience to be very efficacious:

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Menthol, gr. 1/20th. Cocaine, gr. 1/20th. Red Gum, 2 grs.

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Eucalyptus, ½ minim of the Oil. Red Gum, gr. 1.

No. 28. COMPOUND GUAIACUM.
Guaiacum, gr. 1. Chlorate of Potash, grs. 2. Red Gum, gr. ½.

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Extract of Rhatany, grs. 2. Cocaine Hydrochlor., gr. 1/20th.

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Chlorate of Potash, grs. 2. Borax, gr. 1. Cocaine, gr. 1/20th.

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Menthol, gr. 1 20th. Eucalyptus Oil, min. 1.

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Menthol, gr. 1/20th. Eucalyptus Oil, min. 1. Cocaine, gr. 1/20th.

1/- Box of any variety, with detailed list, free to Medical Men in Australasia.

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We HAVE	Books on Optics Books on Sight Testing Books on Refraction
WE STOCK	Test Cases, £2 2s. to £20 Test Cards and Diagrams
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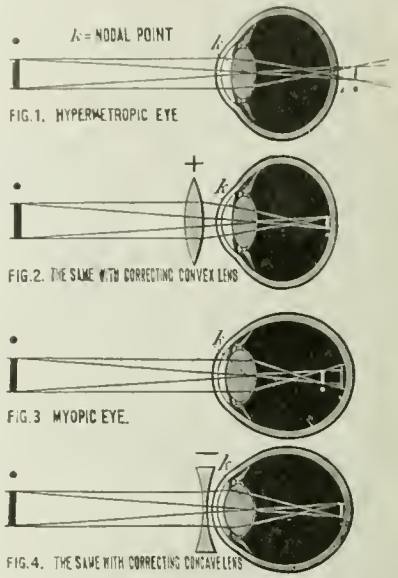
IN OUR WORKSHOP	We Grind Lenses We Make Lenses We Repair Optical Derelicts

WE INVITE CORRESPONDENCE.


k = NODAL POINT
FIG.1. HYPERMETROPIC EYE
FIG.2. THE SAME WITH CORRECTING CONVEX LENS
FIG.3 MYOPIC EYE.
FIG.4. THE SAME WITH CORRECTING CONCAVE LENS
EFFECT OF LENSES.

Van HOUTEN'S Cocoa

BEST AND GOES FARTHEST.

Neave's MILK Food

Recommended BEST Food for Infants.

Largely used by ALL CHILDREN HOSPITALS and FOUNDLING HOMES.

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SHAVING STICK

"I Always Countenance
A Good Thing"

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GREAT PEPPERMINT CURE

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS.

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POSSESSING THREE VIRTUES.

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— EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS —
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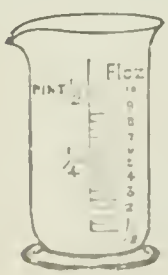

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Flexible Gelatine Capsules
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MALTED MILK
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No Cooking. Prepared instantly by stirring vigorously in water, hot or cold.
THE FOOD THAT BRINGS RESULTS.
The first thought of experienced dietitians when selecting a palatable, nourishing easily assimilated food.
The wholesome, invigorating food principles of pure milk and choice malted grain so prepared as to be properly assimilated in the feeblest conditions.
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HORLICK'S MALTED MILK Co.
SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

A MEDICINE OF
WORLD-WIDE POPULARITY
FOR NEARLY
THREE QUARTERS OF A CENTURY
HOLLOWAY'S
PILLS
AND OINTMENT
HAVE EARNED FOR THEMSELVES
UNIVERSAL APPROBATION
BY MAINTAINING
The HEALTH of THOUSANDS
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"THE REPELLO."

REQUIRES NO SHAKING DOWN.

A 30 SEC. CLINICAL THERMOMETER RESET IN AN INSTANT!

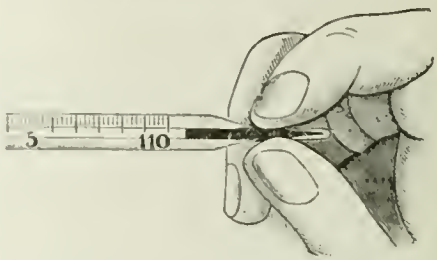
The Greatest Time Saving and Tube Saving Invention in Clinical Thermometers is

"The REPELLO"

Literally—"I Push Back."

Patented in the United Kingdom, America, and on the Continent.

ADOPTED BY EMINENT PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.



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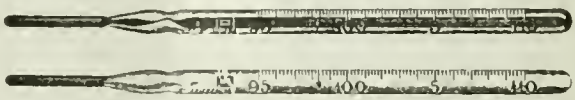
Glass Throughout. Hermetically Sealed. Nothing to go wrong. Will Not Roll. Made in All Kinds. Tested and Passed at Kew.



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DOUBLE CYANIDE GAUZE

IS PREPARED BY US UNDER

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Surgeons should please see that Milne's Name and Trade Mark are on every package, to ensure getting a dressing in the preparation of which LORD LISTER'S instructions have been faithfully followed.

MILNE'S BATISTE,

A Waterproof Fabric in place of Jaconet, Oiled Silk, Gutta Percha Tissue &c.

GREASE-PROOF. SPIRIT-PROOF. NON-ADHESIVE. PERMANENT

Can be boiled for two hours without injury.
Withstands all antiseptics.

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THE NEXT PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION (Old Standard) will be held in December, 1912. Particulars may be obtained from A. FORSTER,
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The next Preliminary Examination (New Standard), will be held in December, 1912. Particulars may be obtained from A. FORSTER,
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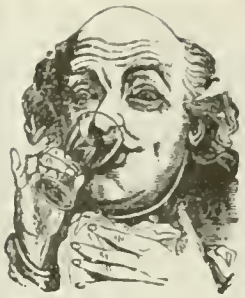

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MEXICAN WALNUT STAIN

IMPORTANT TO CHEMISTS AND OTHERS.

The above much-advertised Preparation has been **PIRATED,** and sold by Travellers as the genuine, but which can be supplied **ONLY** by the Melbourne Wholesale Druggists. None Genuine without the fac-simile signature of Alfred Ardley.

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£25 Parcels supplied at laid-down cost. Smaller quantities can be obtained from any Wholesale House on reasonable terms.

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(Established 1750.)

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MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

WYLEY'S SPECIALTIES.

DECOCTIONS—Dec. Sarsæ Jam. Co. Conc.

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TINCTURES—Tinct. Aurantii, P.B., 1885.
Tinct. Benzoin Comp., P.B.
Tinct. Hyoscyami, P.B. (from English Biennial Henbane).
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CONCENTRATED TINCTURES—These are prepared of uniform and standard strength. One fluid part equals four fluid parts of tincture.

"LENITIVE TROPELS" (regd.). Laxative Fruit Lozenges.

"RUSCOL"—An organic compound for Eczema and Skin Diseases.

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Wyleys Ltd. specially devote themselves to the manufacture of Chemists Own Name Preparations, and will be glad to receive inquiries respecting this branch of their business.

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Pharmacy Board Notices.

MEDICAL ACT 1890, PART III.
THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION

AS required by Section 88, Sub-section 4 of the "Medical Act 1890," Part III., is held at the COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, Swanston Street, Melbourne, in MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER, DECEMBER.

Next Examination: MONDAY and TUESDAY, 2nd and 3rd SEPTEMBER, 1912.

The following are the compulsory subjects :—

LATIN.—Grammar; translation of simple sentences from English into Latin, translation into English of two paragraphs from Cæsar De Bello Gallico, Book I., or two from Virgil Æneid, Book I. *In each examination paper two passages from both of the authors will be given, but a candidate will be required to translate only two passages from Cæsar or two from Virgil.*

ENGLISH.—Grammar and composition. The University Text Book in English.

The Text Book for September and December, 1912, and March and June, 1913, will be :—"*A Victorian Anthology for Schools," by M. P. Hansen. 1st Section*

The portions to be memorised are—*Tennyson:* Three Songs (Break, Break, Break, The Splendour Fades (Bugle Song), The Bells), and Crossing the Bar. *Browning:* Prospice. *Kipling:* Flag of England. *Henley:* England. *Newbolt:* Clifton Chapel. *Cuthbertson:* Sunrise.

ARITHMETIC.—First four rules simple and compound vulgar and decimal fractions and simple and compound proportion. Thorough knowledge of the British and metrical system of weights and measures.

GEOMETRY.—The first book of Euclid.

ALGEBRA.—So far as simple equations.

(Quality of handwriting will be taken into account in awarding marks.)

The following text-books are recommended by the Examiner :—

LATIN.—For Grammar and Composition :—
Allen's Elementary Latin Grammar.
Allen's First Latin Exercise Book.

These two books contain everything necessary for a sound and satisfactory preparation.

ARITHMETIC.—Any good school treatise.

ENGLISH.—Accidence and Analysis. Nesfield's Outline of English Grammar, omitting Part V.

ALGEBRA.—Any good school treatise. C. Smith's Elementary Algebra may be mentioned as a work covering all requirements.

EUCLID.—Any good school treatise on Euclid, Book I. The works by Hall and Steven, Smith and Bryant, Layng, or R. Deakin (Tutorial Series), may be mentioned as thoroughly satisfactory manuals.

The questions given at the examinations are published in the "Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" for March, June, September and December in each year.

Candidates must give to the Registrar written notice of their intention to present themselves, together with the Fee of One Guinea, TEN DAYS prior to the date fixed for the examination. Candidates must state, on entering, whether they wish to be examined at Melbourne, Ballarat or Bendigo.

Candidates who pass in three or more of the five compulsory subjects at one examination may present themselves at the next following examination for the subject or subjects in which they fail. In the event of their failing to secure a pass at this next following examination, they will require to take up all the subjects again.

If the candidate produces and lodges with the Registrar a certificate that he has, at the Matriculation Examination of the Melbourne University, or of some other University recognised by the Board, passed in any or all of the above subjects, he shall not be required to pass the Preliminary Examination in the subject or subjects included in the Matriculation Examination certificate.

(The Junior Public and Senior Public Examinations of the Melbourne University are accepted in the compulsory subjects in lieu of the Preliminary Examination).

The attention of Apprentices is directed to Clause 42 of the Regulations to the Medical Act, which obliges indentures to be registered within three months of their execution.

HARRY SHILLINGLAW, Registrar.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

IN MATERIA MEDICA AND BOTANY AND CHEMISTRY AND PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY FOR THE CERTIFICATE OF THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, MELBOURNE.

THE EXAMINATION of Students who have attended the Lectures in the above subjects (half-yearly in June and December.) The next examination will be held at the COLLEGE OF PHARMACY in DECEMBER, 1912. The Examination Fee of Two Guineas must be paid ten days before that date.

HARRY SHILLINGLAW, Registrar.
Office of the College of Pharmacy.

THE FINAL EXAMINATION.

IN accordance with the Provisions of Clause 40 of the Regulations of "The Medical Act 1900," Part III., an EXAMINATION IN PRACTICAL PHARMACY before the Board will be held at the College of Pharmacy on the 9th, 10th, and 11th SEPTEMBER, 1912, at 10 o'clock a.m.

Candidates must give to the Registrar written notice of their intention to present themselves, together with their Indentures of Apprenticeship, the Certificates required by Section 88, Subdivision 4, of "The Medical Act 1890," Part III. and the Fee of Three Guineas, ten days prior to the day of examination.

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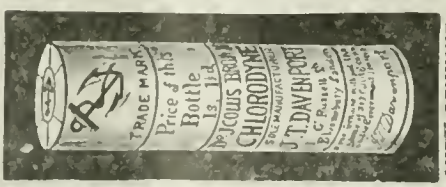

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loin, gr. 1/2	2 0	3 6	5 0
loin, gr. 1	3 0	4 6	7 6
loin Compound		3 3	5 0
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Bland's Mass, gr. 3			
Mangan Diox, gr. 1			
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mmoniated Quin. Compound, *chocolated*	3 6	5 6	9 0
Tinct. Ammon. Quin. (equiv.) m 30			
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R. Acidi Arseniosi, gr. 1/100			
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Calcii Sulphidi, gr. 1/4			
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rsenious Acid, gr. 1/100	1 8	2 3	3 0
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Cascara Extract, gr. 3	2 0	3 6	5 6
Cascara Extract, gr. 4	2 9	4 3	7 3
Cascara and Rhei Comp.	3 3	5 6	9 6
R. Cascara Extract, gr. 1			
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Calomel, gr. 1/2	1 10	2 9	4 3
Damiana Compound, *sugar-coated* (Red)	3 3	5 6	9 6
R. Ext. Damiana, gr. 2			
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Easton's Syrup, dr. 1	3 0	5 3	9 0
Fucus Vesiculosus Ext., *chocolate-coated*, gr. 3	3 0	5 0	9 6
Grey Powder and Dover Powder, aa., gr. 1/2	2 3	3 3	5 0
Grey Powder and Dover Powder, aa., gr. 1	2 6	4 3	7 6
Laxative Vegetable	3 0	5 0	9 0
Opium, gr. 1/2	2 6	3 9	6 0
Pepsine, gr. 2	3 0	5 0	9 0
Phenacetin, gr. 5	1 9	3 3	5 6
Phenacetin Compound R. Phenacetini, gr. 1 Caffeinæ Cit., gr. 1	2 0	4 0	7 0
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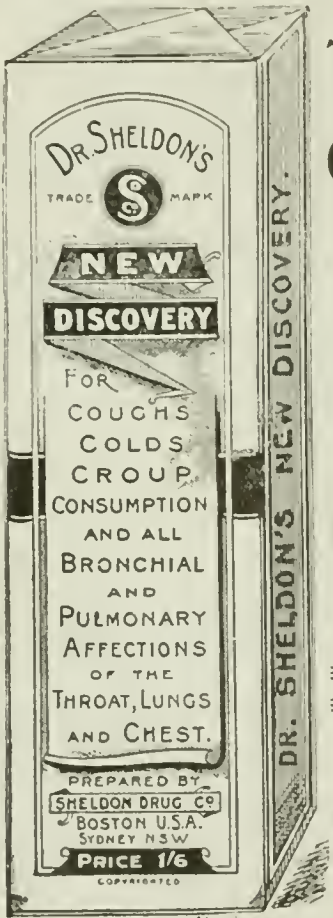

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Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of April, 1900, the Hon. Archibald Henry Simpson, Chief Judge in Equity, ordered the Defendant Company, its servants, agents, and workpeople be restrained from selling, offering for sale, or disposing of in the colony of New South Wales, any drug not manufactured or imported by or for the Plaintiff Company under a label got up in imitation of the Plaintiff's "Phosferine" label, and it was further ordered that the Defendant Company deliver up to the Plaintiff Company all wrappers and labels so got up in infringement of the Plaintiffs' Company's rights, and pay the Plaintiffs' taxed costs.

All information relating to the infringement or dealers in infringements of Messrs. Ashton and Parsons Ltd Registered Trade Mark "Phosferine," will be greatly esteemed, and will be confidentially treated. Messrs Ashton and Parsons Ltd. have given notice to their Solicitor to take action against all infringers or dealers in infringements without further warning.

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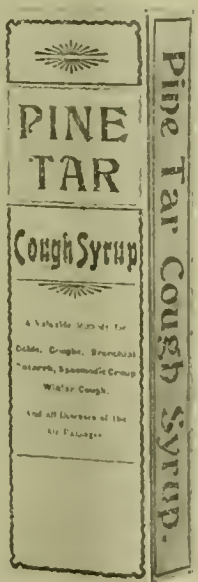

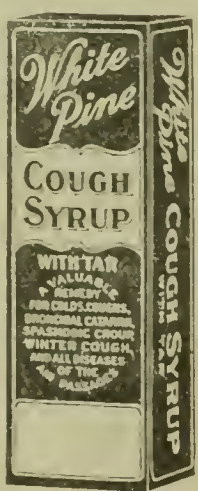

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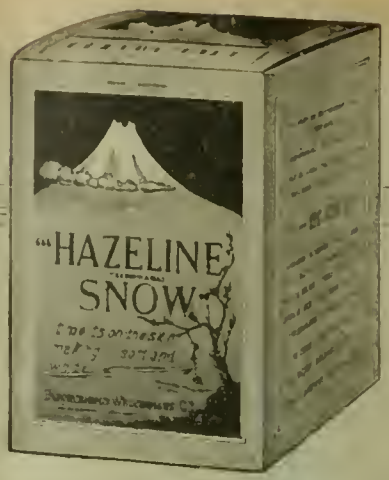

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